

MAJORITY LEADER MANSFIELD



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For four days the whole nation moved woodenly, stunned by tragedy. It was the kind of blow that could overthrow or disrupt many of America's friends, perhaps all of its enemies.

Why was there no palace revolt, no rioting, no general strike, no vicious scramble for the most powerful office on earth? Because we built the country to work that way, through a lot of hard-fought, hard-thought history.

A way to know

How well do you know that history? What American events and dreams have added up to you – from your accent to your taste in foods to your ideas about freedom? Why, in any crisis, do you know that you can depend on our country's heritage?



AMERICAN HERITAGE is an extraordinary magazine with an engaging and engrossing beat: everything that has happened in America's past. We would like to show you just how absorbing its exploration can be. See how a wellnourished sense of history can embellish your knowledge of yourself, and your perspective on today.

But we realize a "magazine" that costs \$3.95 a copy, looks like a much more expensive illustrated book (it has hard covers, and no advertising), and arrives in a box, is hard to believe. Until you've tried it. Here's what you get:

AMERICAN HERITAGE is published in sissues a year. Each has a dozen or more varied articles by noted authors, illustrated superbly with a hundred or so pictures (about 30 in excellent color). From Mark Twain to Mark Hanna, from spies in crinoline to crisis

in battle, here is history written with élan and style and authority, to be read for pleasure as well as for knowledge.

for pleasure as well as for knowledge. What's more, you'll keep all your issues. Nothing in them ever decreases

in value or interest.

May we show you why?

Try six issues at half price and own the fine Memorial Book, FOUR DAYS

With United Press International, the editors of AMERICAN HERITAGE recently created an illustrated, 144-page book, Four Days. It covers the crucial time of President Kennedy's sassasination and burial. It has been very widely read and praised as a most fitting memorial history.

We shall be glad to send you a copy of Four Days, at no charge, if you will try American Heritage now.

NECON HERITAGE  W. Center St., Marion, O. 43301  me the next tils issues (one  for subscribing, send Four Days,  for subscribing, send for subscribing  for subscribing, send for subscribing  for subscribing s	FOUR DAYS
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ZONE STATE	Perfor PROP. DELEGATORISM and RECEIVED BEHAVIOR MANAGED

TIME, MARCH 20, 1964

M0580

Mail



Old world baker's sign hangs over door of brownberry overs occombowed baker while Mrs. Clark is there. Her time is divided between this and the two California bakeries. At her San Francisco home (below), Mrs. Clark develops new products for her famous line of homespun American and foreign gourmet baked goods.



"Up-to-the-minute insurance essential ingredient for a growing business"

by CATHERINE CLARK, founder and President, Brownberry Ovens, Inc., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, Anaheim and Burlingame, California.

"Taking a loaf from the oven has always been the most exciting part of this business for me, and I still spend all the time

I can in the kitchen trying recipes. But since 1946, when I first began baking bread for people besides my own family, Brownberry Ovens has grown to a big operation. We now have three bakeries and employ 250 people.

"With growth like this, new needs arise. And in the area of insurance, I'm grateful to Employers Mutuals of Wausau for helping us keep our insurance program

# Wausau Storv

in pace with our continued expansion.

"In Wisconsin and California, Employers Mutuals men work regularly with our people to build safety and savings into our equipment and procedures. Our coverage today includes workmen's

compensation, public liability, crime bond and fleet insurance; so you can see we have found Employers Mutuals of Wausau 'good people to do business with.''
Employers Mutuals of Wausau writes group, health and nevi-dent plans, feletily bonds, all formed fire, inhality and causally insurance including outs, and is one of the largest and most experienced undersurbers of workmen's compensation. See your telephone directory or serite us in Wausau, Wiccomb.

# **Employers Mutuals of Wausau**

164 Offices Coast to Coast / "Good people to do business with"





# **NEW LIFE-SAVER 880** BY B.F.GOODRICH

Finally-a tire so rugged that, if you do an average amount of driving, one set should last you as long as you keep your car! Its features speak for themselves. Four-ply nylon. A broad-shouldered Big Edge for remarkable mileage. A special sealant that closes punctures instantly, permanently. Expensive? Life-Saver 880 just has to be. This is the tire for a man who never wants to worry about his tires again. See your B.F.Goodrich dealer. He's listed in the Yellow Pages.

**B.F.Goodrich** 



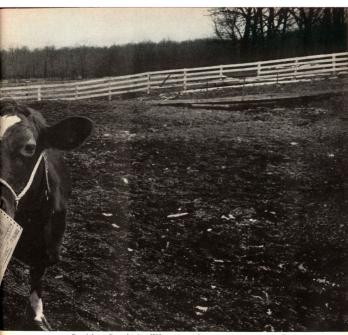
# Report from dairymen:

IBM computers help cows produce 50% more milk

NE out of every twelve dairy cows in the United States is now fed and "managed" with the help of a computer. It all began with the worsening plight of the dairy farmer. Rising costs were shrinking his thin margin of profit.

shrinking his thin margin of profit. Lacking capital to buy better milkers, he faced an obvious problem. He had to increase milk output per cow. But how?

After long study, the Dairy Herd Improvement Association came up with a recommendation. Perhaps the answer to higher milk production lay not only in better breeding, but also in better feeding. But this posed a problem of its own. How could the dairy farmer find the time to keep the extensive records



Cows fed according to data from IBM computers produce an average of two tons more milk per year.

necessary for any new feeding plan?

for the dairyman

In 1951, the Association thought of a solution. A data-processing system could handle that tedious, analytical job

#### Computer enters the picture

The idea was tested on dairy farms in Illinois and Utah, and then the system went into large-scale operation on farms from New England to West Virginia. The yield of hundreds of thousands

of cows was analyzed by computer and improved feed prescribed.

Results: milk output of whole herds, ordinary milkers as well as champions, soared 25% to 60%. The good news

spread fast. Today, 1,500,000 cows in our country are fed and managed by computer-determined data.

In 1962, these cows produced an average of 11,742 pounds of milk. That's about 50% above the national average, or two extra tons per cow. This meant over \$200 million a year

#### extra in milk checks to dairy farmers. How small dairymen use

**IBM** computers These farmers regularly use computer centers such as the Dairy Records Processing Laboratory at Cornell University. In 15 seconds, an IBM computer analyzes a herd's records, relating

thirty-eight factors affecting feeding and milk output. Then, for each dairyman, it prints out feed recommendations for each cow and advice on the herd.

This is only one example of how computers are serving agriculture today, helping farmers increase their income in ways never possible before.

The Farm Quarterly says, "Within the next decade it is expected that virtually all of agriculture's major farm management decisions will be made on the results of electronically computed data."

IBM



### "SELLING BY LONG DISTANCE IS OUR BEST ANSWER YET TO THE PROFIT SQUEEZE"

says Otto Sticht, General Sales Manager, Wickwire Brothers Company, Cortland, N.Y.

Wickwire Brothers, steel products tance to reach more prospects, get more business and reduce sales costs.

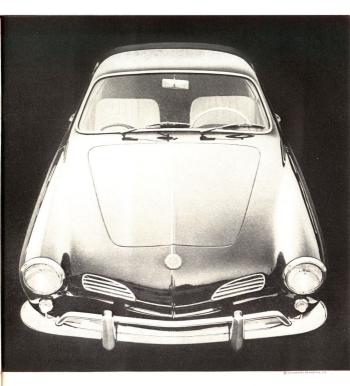
"We're delighted with our results," says Mr. Sticht. "Our sales volume is up 11%. We're making sales on 19% of our 'cold-canvas'

telephone contacts. By calling manufacturer, uses Long Dis- ahead for appointments and by telephoning between scheduled visits, we're saving 40% of our salesmen's field time."

> Are you using Long Distance to increase sales and control costs in your business operation? Try it. You'll find it pays.







# For people who can't stand the sight of a Volkswagen.

Some people just can't see a VW Even though they admire its attributes,

We sell such a package.

a Volkswagen when an Italian designer got

Finally, after 185 men have had a hand in it, the Ghia's body is lowered onto one wheels, torsion bars, our 4-speed synchro-

nose and graceful curves, the than skin deep.

Norelco brings men the world's best-selling shaver.

# Now look at the fabulous grooming aids Norelco has created to make lovely <u>ladies</u> look lovelier



The Norelco Beauty Sachet. A lovely gift
—to give and to receive. Simple attachments make it four grooming aids in one.



Massager. Perfect for working your favorite face cream into the skin fast and easily. Use it for cuticle-remover cream, too.



Manicurer. Shapes nails like a personal manicurist, exactly the way you prefer. Fine for pedicures and callus removal.



Hair-trimmer. Your Norelco Beauty Sachet will whisk away hair quickly, gently. Neatens hair line at nape of neck.



Vibrator. Stimulates scalp with invigorating action. Relaxes taut muscles. Gives your scalp a healthy, alive feeling.



The Lady Norelco. Looks like no ladies' shaver you've ever seen before. It's made that way to shave legs and underarms in the most comfortable fashion possible.



Protects your tender skin from nicks and cuts. Lets you apply underarm deodorant instantly. Ask for it at your Norelco dealer —or from your favorite man.

Norelco ·



# Challenge: Anchor an engine that's straining for the moon

Armco's answer: Use a special Armco-developed alloy steel for the base plates and tie rods of the stand where the Saturn rocket engines are being tested.

The F-1 engines (five will be used in the Saturn) each develop 1,500,000 pounds of thrust. But the super-strong 5%-inch thick plates of SSS-100 steel are more than enough to take the shock and impact of "holding on."

Demands like this-unheard of a few years ago-can be met only with the products of intensified research and modern steelmaking facilities. That's how Armco came up with these answers and many more. Armco Steel Corporation, General Offices, Middletown, Ohio.

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# DANNY KAYE MAR OF THIS BEASONS SAYS "YOU MAY HAVE ALREADY WON!" RAMBLER'S \$3,000,000 SURPRISE PARTY



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FIFTH PRIZES
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10,000 SIXTH PRIZES Ronson Electric Toothbrush or



150,000 SEVENTH PRIZES Rambler Flash Camera or Tool Kit or Stuffed Zebra or Stadium Blanket 170,000 EIGHTH PRIZES Badminton Set or Opera Glasses or Spotlight

350,000 NINTH PRIZES Danny Kaye Classic Hi-Fi

#### TIME LISTINGS

#### TELEVISION

Wednesday, March 18 HALLMARK HALL OF FAME (NBC, 7:30-9 p.m.). 

9 Julie Harris and Dirk Bogarde in a new production of the James Costigan drama, Little Moon of Alban, originally

presented in 1958. Color. Friday, March 20

THE BOB HOPE COMEDY SPECIAL (NBC. 8:30-9:30 p.m.). Bob Hope stars as the editor of Bachelor Magazine, Eva Marie Saint as a schoolmarm bent on suppressing his publication, Color,

INSIDE THE MOVIE KINGDOM (NBC, 9:30-11 p.m.). A look at today's top screen stars at work and at play, in a series of vignettes filmed on location. Among them: Ingrid Bergman, Gregory Peck, Richard Burton, Paul Newman and Claudia Cardinale.

THE ALFRED HITCHCOCK HOUR (CBS, 10-11 p.m.). Joan Hackett, Kevin McCar-thy and Kathy Nolan in a murder story about two former school friends and a photographer.

Saturday, March 21 THE HOLLYWOOD PALACE (ABC, 9:30-

10:30 p.m.). Nat King Cole is host to Diahann Carroll, Comics Marty Allen and Steve Rossi.

Sunday, March 22 FACE THE NATION (CBS, 12:30-1 p.m.). Guest: Secretary of State Dean Rusk,

NBC OPERA (NBC, 1-4 p.m.), Bach's St. Matthew Passion, sung in English, is conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, Color, THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (CBS. 6-6:30 p.m.). A look at the new vertical-takeoff

EMPIRE (ABC, 7:30-8:30 p.m.). Keir Dullea portrays a former rodeo rider who has become an embittered cripple. Color THE JUDY GARLAND SHOW (CBS, 9-10

p.m.). An hour of Judy's singing. DU PONT SHOW OF THE WEEK (NBC. 10-11 p.m.). A behind-the-scenes tour with the Flying Wallendas, the famed highwire troupe whose act has been dogged by tragedy.

#### THEATER

#### On Broadway

ANY WEDNESDAY, Sandy Dennis as a sophisticated as a teen-ager wobbling in her first pair of heels. Later, clutching a closetful of balloons, she appears about to take off, which this delightfully wacky comedy does from the start

FOXY is a vaudeville version of Volpone which permits Master Clown Bert Lahr to play hide-and-sucker with the gold diggers of the Yukon. DYLAN. A legendary actor, Alec Guin-

ness, plays a legendary poet, Dylan Thomas, during his punishing reading tours of the U.S. The drama is sustained by Dylan's sly humor, poetic insights, selfabrasive remorse, and fierce, hurting battles with his wife.

AFTER THE FALL is a night-long session of group therapy conducted for his own self-justification by Arthur Miller, with special attention to his mother and his wives, notably Marilyn Monroe. Elia Ka-

\* All times E.S.T. TIME, MARCH 20, 1964 zan's staging is electric, but Miller has not put enough distance between his life and his craft to fashion a play. It alternates in repertory with Eugene O'Neill's MARCO MILLIONS and S. N. Behrman's BUT FOR WHOM CHARLIE.

HELLO, DOLLYI In a bouncy, daffy, ro-mantic Little Old New York musical, Matchmaker Carol Channing juggles lonely hearts and sassily wangles one for

herself. NOBODY LOVES AN ALBATROSS. Robert Preston is gleeful and guileful as a phony TV writer-producer trying to keep his

career from dissolving into a test pattern. BAREFOOT IN THE PARK. A proper young lawyer and his minx of a wife are the explosively funny tenants of an apartment that makes the housing shortage look desperate.

#### Off Broadway

THE BLOOD KNOT, by Atholl Fugard. Linked in a funny and scalding love-hate relationship, two half brothers, one black and one white, play out their fantasies in a tin shack in South Africa and become symbols that laugh, cry and bleed.

THE LOVER by Harold Pinter, and PLAY by Samuel Beckett. Pinter's couple indulge in the aphrodisiac of a make-believe affair, while Beckett's trio reveal with solemn humor the banality of adultery.

THE TROJAN WOMEN. A powerful revival of the Euripides classic about the agony of women who were to become slaves and bedmates of the conquering Greeks

IN WHITE AMERICA. This series of documentary dramatic sketches about racial intolerance is moving in its self-contained pain, playfully caustic in its humor,

#### RECORDS

HAPPY END (Columbia) is the puniest of the four small operas written by Kurt Weill and Bertolt Brecht, While it lacks the dramatic and social force of Threepenny Opera, it can nearly match its songs, The work has never been better performed than in this version. Lotte Lenya, Weill's widow and faithful interpreter, memorably croaks Surabaya Johnny, Bilbao-Song, and other dirges from the shadows

RISE AND FALL OF THE CITY OF MAHA-GONNY (Columbia) suffered a long, unjust obscurity but may soon find its way into the opera repertory, despite the libretto's bizarre vision of capitalistic morality. This recording, now six years old, has become a classic, Lenya sings role of Jenny the prostitute, and Heinz Sauerbaum, the great German theater tenor, is Jimmy, her doomed, desperate

DAS LIED VON DER ERDE (Deutsche Grammophon) is Gustav Mahler's masterpiece. The song cycle is a rippling reflection of elegiac Chinese moods that now and then surges up to a torrential 'Yes!" This version, with Mezzo Soprano Nan Merriman, Tenor Ernst Häfliger and Conductor Eugen Jochum leading the Concertgebouw Orchestra, even surpasses the excellent recording made by Merriman and Häfliger with the Concertgebouw seven years ago.

VIENNA, 1908-1914 (Mercury) does not celebrate the vintage waltz-schmalz associated with the era, but the music of Schoenberg, Webern and Berg, who at the time formed a kind of progressive underground in the city of Johann Strauss. Antal Dorati leads the London Symphony Orchestra in 13 orchestral pieces by the three modern masters,

REQUIEM MASS IN D MINOR (RCA Victor) was left unfinished when Mozart died at 35, and Conductor Erich Leinsdorf chose it as a symbolic tribute to the late President John F. Kennedy. This superb recording was made by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with a 180-voice choir and the extraordinary, majestic drawl of Richard Cardinal Cushing, in a solemn pontifical requiem Mass in Boston's Holy Cross Cathedral. Proceeds from the record sale will go to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library fund.

#### CINEMA

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW. In three lusty fables directed by Vittorio De Sica and co-starring Marcello Mastroianni. Sophia Loren proves herself a versatile comedienne, a whole Italian street scene rolled into one woman.

STRAY DOG. A rookie detective (Toshiro Mifune) tracks a killer through the Tokyo underworld in a newly imported 1949 melodrama by Director Akira Kurosawa

that stirs up the rubble of postwar Japan.

THE SILENCE. Two sisters united in lovehate, one a lesbian, one a nymphomaniac, desperately try to fill the emptiness of their souls with physical passion as they act out a tortured drama in which the only innocents are a child and an old man. Not Ingmar Bergman's best, but memorable.

THE FIRE WITHIN. A morbidly fascinating drama, directed by France's Louis (The Lovers) Malle, climaxes in the suicide of a charming, alcoholic gigolo (Maurice Ronet)

DR. STRANGELOVE, OR: HOW I LEARNED TO STOP WORRYING AND LOVE THE BOMB. Stanley (Lolita) Kubrick's nightmare comedy offers fine performances by George Scott, Sterling Hayden and the ubiquitous Peter Sellers.

THE GUEST. The screen version of Harold Pinter's drama (The Caretaker) retains its major asset, Donald Pleasence, who is still seedily eloquent in the title

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK. As a vacillating virgin who fears she has missed a lot Jane Fonda makes the way of all flesh appear refreshingly healthy.

THE FIANCES. Old love refurbished is the theme of a poignant little masterwork by Italian Director Ermanno Olmi (The

TO BED OR NOT TO BED. As an Italian fur merchant on the loose in Stockholm, Alberto Sordi finds Sweden's moral climate unseasonably cool. TOM JONES. Ten Oscar nominations are

the latest evidence that Fielding's picaresque 18th century novel has become a classic screen comedy.

#### BOOKS Best Reading

RACE: THE HISTORY OF AN IDEA IN AMER-ICA. by Thomas F. Gossett, The author contends that racism would not have endured so long without the wholehearted support of intellectuals and leaders from Thomas Jefferson to Theodore Roosevelt: only in the past 40 years has informed opinion given up the notion that Negroes are physiologically inferior to whites.

MISS LEONORA WHEN LAST SEEN, by Peter Taylor. Fifteen stories about corrosive





The Breather has a new kind of innersole - buoyant, soft, self-cooling. With the 4 famous exclusive Wright features, it gives you extra energy-extending comfort. Take any long, busy day. Add a festive evening in town. In Wright Arch Preserver Shoes, your feet are with it, all the way. You're the Boss!

Style 198 - Smart wing-tip with Breather innersole; deep forest brown or gleaming black calf; sole specially treated for maximum flexibility.



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For the same Wright Arch Preserver comfort, 36-hole variety, ask your Pro about

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marriages and disfiguring age-quiet stories, right on target, that may well outlive their flashier contemporaries

THE CHILDREN AT THE GATE, by Edward Lewis Wallant. The author's last novel. completed before his death last year at 36, tells of a daft but saintly man and how another slowly takes life and grace from

THE MARTYRED, by Richard Kim. Also on a theme of spiritual agony, this remorseless and controlled first novel is set against the Korean war, and deals with the presumed martyrdom of twelve Christian ministers. Modern sainthood, the author finds, is most often achieved by men racked by doubt

THE BARBARY LIGHT, by P. H. Newby. A slight, wise tale about a successful con man who, in an unfortunate moment of candor, decides to tell his wife and his mistress about each other. To his dismay, they become fast friends.

WHEN THE CHEERING STOPPED, by Gene Smith. For the last 17 months of his pres-idency, Woodrow Wilson was grievous-ly ill, mentally and physically. Reporter Smith shows in awesome detail how the President's wife and doctors kept the knowledge from the public while "the U.S. Gov-ernment went out of business."

ONE FAT ENGLISHMAN, by Kingsley Amis. The author's best novel since Lucky Jim tells of the misadventures of a rich, snobbish English publisher among some

very irreverent Americans.

THE WAPSHOT SCANDAL, by John Cheever. In this tender, moral tale of uprooted America, the 19th century Wapshots come to painful, if comic terms with the 20th. The survivors of The Wapshot Chronicle neither mourn nor imitate the old ways but cherish their spirit as "a vision of life

REUBEN, REUBEN, by Peter De Vries. A raffish, gifted poet, who closely resembles Dylan Thomas, drops in on an uppercrust U.S. suburb and sets off a series of communal binges. In the hangover, natives and commuters have brooding second thoughts about modern life.

#### **Best Sellers** FICTION

- 1. The Spy Who Came in from the Cold, Le Carré (1 last week)
- The Group, McCarthy (2) The Venetian Affair, MacInnes (4) The Wapshot Scandal, Cheever (3)
- The Hat on the Bed, O'Hara (5) The Martyred, Kim
- Von Ryan's Express, Westheimer (10)
- The Living Reed, Buck (7) The Shoes of the Fisherman, West (6) 10. The Fanatic, Levin (8)

#### NONFIGTION

- 1. Four Days, U.P.I. and American Heritage (2)
- 2. Profiles in Courage, Kennedy (1) A Day in the Life of President Kennedy, Bishop (7)
- 4. My Years with General Motors,
  - Mandate for Change, Eisenhower (5) The Great Treasury Raid, Stern
  - Diplomat Among Warriors, Murphy The Green Felt Jungle, Reid and Demaris (4)
- J.F.K.: The Man and the Myth, Lasky (10) 10. Confessions of an Advertising Man,

TIME, MARCH 20, 1964



# Seastnake

# A new lapstrake series for blue-water boatsmen - by Cavalier! (from only \$5400)

Here's a big Cavalier surprise for 1964! In answer to an increasing demand from boatsmen who seek their pleasure offshore, ...where the wide-open spaces and the bigger fish are ... Cavalier introduces a sally new series designed to fit their needs perfectly. Every Seastrake model has a seaworthy hull with overlapping planks from chine to sheer. The planks are stout, marine-grade plywood, bonded permanently together with famous Thiokol polysulfide sealant (it's impervious to gasoline, oil, and marine with all standard. Cavalier features. If you've always wanted a deep-water boat, now's your chance to own one,..and at much less than you'd expect to pay. See the exciting new Seastrakes now at your Chiza-Craft Cavalier dealer's! New 27 Seastrake sleeps 4, has modern gulley, dinette, private leavatory. Full carpeting, headlining, and paneling, 180 and 180 states of the private leavatory for the product of the pro

Chris \* Craft CAVALIER





# This fan-jet <u>lands</u> in Tokyo while other jets would still be 2,000 miles away!

It's Northwest's 320 Fan-Jet—world's longest-range passenger jet. The unique route it flies makes your trip to Tokyo 2,000 miles shorter.

Imagine this! On Northwest Orient Airlines you can be landing in Tokyo—while on other airlines you'd still be 2,000 miles away. That's because Northwest flies the most direct routes to the Orient. Your trip is up to 2,000 miles shorter—and hours faster—than going aross the longer mid-Pacific route. One-plane service. Step aboard in New York or Chicago—step out in Tokyo. No changing planes on Northwest. You fly our new 320 Fan-Jet—largest passenger plane in history. It can fly farther than any other iet—6.000 miles non-stop.

Relax on board. Northwest's gracious service makes your flight to Tokyo seem eyen shorter. We bring Oshibori towels to

refresh you . . . then, tempting hors d'oeuvres followed by steak dinner with all the trimmings. (First class passengers also enjoy cocktails, wines and liqueurs—compliments of Northwest.)

Think about it. Then decide . . . it makes good sense to fly to the Orient on Northwest. Why not start planning your trip today?

Northwest's Grient Routes

Will your control of the DC Control of

From New York: 8 Fan-Jets weekly to Tokyo From Chicago: 8 Fan-Jets weekly to Tokyo From Seattle: 8 Fan-Jets weekly to Tokyo (including 5 non-stop flights)

NORTHWEST ORIENT
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For immediate reservations, call Northwest Orient Airlines or your travel agent.



# When "money is no object"—that's when you need it most

When a major illness or accident hits your family, you want the care to be the best. Even if it means all your savings—even if it puts you deep in debt.

That's why it is so good to have Major Medical Insurance under the Travelers umbrella of protection. It takes over where standard health plans leave off and helps pay the really major expenses. You can get your Life, Car and Homeowners Insurance, too, from your Travelers agent or broker. Knowing all your needs, he's sure nothing is overlooked, yet nothing is over-insured.

Find your Travelers man listed in the Yellow Pages.

You can get all types of insurance under the Travelers umbrella.

The TRAVELERS INSURANCE Companies

See the Travelers exhibit, "The Triumph of Man," at the N.Y. World's Fair, opening April 22.

#### LETTERS

#### Republicans in New Hampshire

Sir: Lodge wins in New Hampshire. Nixon says he will accept the vice-presidential nomination. Robert Kennedy leads in preferential polls for the vice-

Shades of 1960! Can it be that in 1964 it will be Johnson and Kennedy versus Lodge and Nixon?

GEORGE BROMBERG

#### Los Angeles

Sir: The New Hampshire primary can hardly be interpreted as a victory for Lodge, but rather as a rejection of Goldwater and Rockefeller. JOHN W. KRIENKE

Springfield, III.

Sir: I am delighted with Lodge's decisive victory in New Hampshire. He is not merely an easy out for those disenchanted with Rockefeller's liberalism or Goldwater's rash conservatism. He has the respect of many Americans for his long and loyal of many Americans for his long and loyal service in the Senate, the U.N., and now as Ambassador to Viet Nam, He is, in short, the best-qualified candidate for the White House. This is why he won in New Hampshire

KENNETH G. HANCOCK Madison, Wis.

#### Republicans at Home Sir: The capsulate view of the private

lives of Republican potential candidates [March 6] was admirable. Such tidbits add a dimension of personality to figures

MARCIA HOPP Syracuse, N.Y.

Sir: Is there any significance to the fact that your article about G.O.P. presiden-tial hopefuls shows them all amidst plush surroundings of homes, apartments, etc., with the exception of Richard Nixon, who is pictured on a park bench? JIM CONLIN

#### Pontiac, Mich.

None. Former Vice President Richar Nixon was just in a mood to take a walk with Checkers .- ED.

Apparently the latest political-status sur: Apparently the latest political-status symbol for the ladies is a double strand of pearls; note Peggy Goldwater, "Happy" Rockefeller, Mary Scranton and Margaret Chase Smith, Mrs. Ronney must be keeping her pearls beneath her jacket as long as George's ambitions are under his hat MRS. JANICE KILLIAN

Glen Ellyn, Ill.

#### The Five-Gallon Look

Sir: Referring to Lyndon's five-gallon hat as a "Stetson" [March 6] is like identifying all rifles as Winchesters and cameras as Kodaks. Mr. Johnson buys a specially designed hat made by the Texas-based firm of Byer-Rolnick.

#### CLARENCE C. HOMEYER Houston

#### **Divided Districts**

Sir: The Supreme Court decision on redistricting [Feb. 28] for the ostensible purpose of equal representation has evolved into a laughable paradox. What seemed to be the victorious culmination of long-standing protest by liberals to in-crease urban representation and hence Democratic power will actually boost Republican representation in most of the areas where gerrymandering has occurred. I can't stop laughing.

#### CHARLES L. BAILEY JR. Selinsgrove, Pa.

Sir: The highest court has come to the only moral and logical conclusion compatible with true democracy: that the vote of every citizen should have the same weight, regardless of color, creed, origin, financial ability-or place of residence MARTIN FREUND

#### New York City

#### l'Accuso

Sir: I cannot find words strong enough to protest your outrageous and unfair review of The Deputy [March 6]. Your cute word plays, however, will not hide the fact that you are insensitive to the central issue of the play, which is not the Pope but people-6,000,000 people exterminated by the Nazis. From his office in Rockefeller Center, your reviewer imagines that there "might have been a far finer spur to con-science." When I walked out of the Free People's Theater in Berlin in the company a stunned audience after having seen the play last summer, I could imagine no "finer spur to conscience," then or now.

(THE REV.) RICHARD E. KOENIG Immanuel Lutheran Church Amherst, Mass.

Sir: It is foolish to argue that Hoch-huth's play is a "shift-the-blame show," in which the attempt is made to whitewash the German people at the expense of the Roman Pontiff. In the play itself, the guill radical manner. Not a single sentence hints that the Pope is "guilty" of the mass murder of millions of people. This, however, does not change the fact that Pope Pius XII remained silent and refused to condemn the Nazi atrocities BODO NISCHAN

#### East Lansing, Mich.

Sir: I think some notice should be taken of the fact that Pius XII, in his "com-placency, indifference," etc., procured the life rather than the death of thousands of Jews. A papal condemnation of Germany would only have caused the atheistic Hitler to terminate relations with the Vatican. This, in turn, would have severed all opportunity for the Vatican to supply ways and means of escape to the Jews. However, no condemnation was made, and the ways and means of escape remained open, as thousands of Jews can testify.

#### PETER DABOUL II Providence, R.I.

Sir: Rolf Hochhuth has a Nazi mind and unscrupulously capitalizes on a pain-ful dilemma. Pius' pro'est was not heard, so Hochhuth makes him a criminal (THE REV.) JULIAN FÜZER

### DeWitt, Mich

Sir: While Pope Pius XII did not publicly condemn the ghastly Nazi crimes to "pre-vent more misfortunes," men in more vulnerable positions did speak out. man Bishop Clemens August von Galen, for example, spoke out against those re-sponsible for "Action T-4," the murder sponsible for "Action T-4," the murder of defectives. He also read the list of his detailed charges from the pulpit of the Sankt-Lamberti Church in Münster, Westphalia, on Aug. 3, 1941. After protests by phalia, on Aug. 3, 1941. After profests by more clergymen, Hitler, allegedly worried about weakening morale, had Action T-4 stopped in August 1943. Bishop Galen, who became known as the Lion of Mün-ster, earned much respect for his courage. FRANK HAARHOFF

#### Toronto, Ont.

Sir: The author of The Deputy should be reminded that the brutalities and in-justices committed by Hitler and his followers were not stopped by protests. It took lives and billions of dollars to put an end to their activities. ROBERT M THEIS

Cold Spring, Minn.

#### Teaching Teachers

Sir: The National Council of English Teachers [March 13] is apparently convinced that high school teachers would be greatly benefited by submitting themselves to the ministrations of college professors. But if these professors did such a deplorable job of preparing these teachers in the first place, as the council's figures imply, why does the council now believe that the teachers would be benefited by another dose of the same medicine? When college professors have a product worth buying, they will find plenty of customer H. P. SMITH

#### High school English teacher Wexford, Pa.

#### Save the Kangaroos

Sir: At the risk of being laughed at by many Australians, I must say that I couldn't help feeling pity when I saw the photograph of the slaughtered kan-garoos [March 6]. That little fellow stand-ing and staring at the dead carcasses really touched me.

The Australian people may well take heed of the thought that these animals may be extinct in a very short while at the rate that they are being slaughtered. Controlled,

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#### MRS. JANE R. LANG Raltimore

#### Meaninaful Religion

Sir: It is gratifying to see that some Anglican liberals [March 6] are at last beginning to grope toward what some of us found a long time ago. It would seem obvious that religion must not disagree with what science and psychology tell him. When thinking people are presented by religious orthodoxy with a package of concepts regarding the nature of man and the universe, on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. the choice amounts to either total rejection

#### Owensboro, Ky.

Sir: I was happy to learn that the Cambridge Theologians "admit that they have no new faith to put forward, and no solutions to present dogmatically."

These 20th century "theo-niks" should

renounce holy orders as their contribution to spring-cleaning our branch of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church.

(THE REV.) JACK ADAM St. Matthew's Episcopal Church

#### Dorothy & Bard

Sir: I am sure you assumed at the time you reviewed Vincent Sheean's book, Dorothy and Red [Nov. 15] that, since certain events took place more than 40 years ago and both main characters had passed on, so also had Joseph Bard, Dorothy Thompson's first husband, Such is not the case. Joseph Bard is very much alive, and your reference to him is distressing in the extreme-not only to him but to his many friends and admirers. Mr. Bard is a wellknown literary figure, and one whose reputation is highly respected throughout the world. He is, among other distinctions, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Contrary to the impression your article may have created, Mr. Bard con-tinued to enjoy Dorothy Thompson's affection and respect to the end of her days. NORMAN SCHUR

New York City

▶ TIME regrets any distress caused either to Mr. Bard or to his friends .- ED.

#### Out, Damned Spot

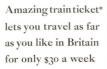
Sir: As a photoengraver for the Los Angeles Times, I was ordered to perform the surgery [March 6]. As a Frenchman, I

MAURICE ROSSET Los Angeles

ng, Rockerder Center, New York, Xv. 1908.
Thus Free also militare Large Forence, Sewart BLAND NADA, AMERICAN SERVICE, SPORTS BLAND SERVICE, SPORTS BLAND



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EDINBURGH. Our photograph shows Princes Street Gardens. You can stroll here in the morning, catch an express at eleven o'clock and be in London in time for dinner and a theatre.



DURHAM. This Norman cathedral is one of the dramatic sights you can see on the train ride from Edinburgh to London. Tip: travel in Spring or Fall when window seats are more plentiful.



LIANGOLLEN. These dancers are rehearsing for the International Music Eisteddfod in Wales (July 7-12). The Welsh have their own language. But timetables and porters speak English.



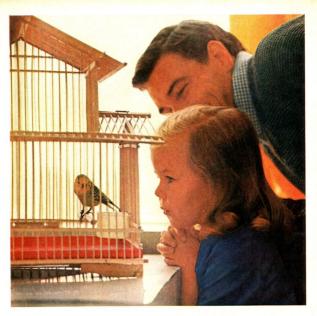
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witton House. Some people say Shakespeare acted in this Wiltshire palace. Britain is now celebrating Shakespeare's 400th Anniversary. For facts on festivals and Rail Guest Passes, see below.



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# A letter from the PUBLISHER

Beulas M. Quer

THE Archbishop of Cincinnati made headlines across the U.S. recently when he announced that because of high costs the parochial schools of his archdiocese would close their first grades next semester. This was news, but to TIME it was more of a suggestion than a story. As a result, correspondents surveyed the Roman Catholic education situation across the U.S., and this week RELIGION reports a changing pattern that points toward some kind of private-public recombination of religious and educational responsibilities. Seeking out the broader and deeper

news behind what is only a piece of the story is a basic aim of TIME's editors. Thus in medicine this week the obvious news is that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration announced approval of three more oral contraceptives. But with sales of the pills increasing steadily around the world, many questions arise. Just what are the pills? How do they work? Are they certain? Are they safe? What are the disadvantages and discomforts of using them? How long can a woman go on taking them's Could they cause cancer or deform babies in the womb? MEDICINE reports and analyzes the answers and concludes that, in nearly every case, they are reassuring.

Some of the trends beneath the headlines may seem frivolous, but they bear watching as part of life in a modern world. As Music reports this week, all Christendom has lately learned that rock 'n' roll begat what Englishmen call "the beat," and the beat begat the Beatles. But not so many people outside the territory of some astute British journals realize that rock-turned-beat has actually had a salutary effect on some of the toughest juveniles in England, turning them away from delinquency and toward something that Music describes as "better than beating up old ladies with bicycle chains." MODERN LIVING spots another trend in entertainment-the rise in the U.S. of the

discothèque, a highbrow version of the juke joint where dancing Americans are doing the Bug, the Wobble, the Push, the Popoye, the Barrel and other exercises.

In business matters, the big story often develops bit by bit over a period of months or years. After continuing reports of increasing prices in European countries. TIME correspondents in London, Bonn, Paris and Rome carefully studied the price that Europe is paying for prosperity. Putting together evidence, from the price of steel to the fact that a glass of beer costs nearly as much in Munich as it does in Milwaukee. World Busi-NESS concludes that inflation is the most serious threat to the health of Europe's economic boom. In some cases, the threads of a major trend story literally spread around the world. WORLD BUSINESS got reports from 25 cities° for the two-column story charting the worldwide increase in the use of electric power and the search for new sources.

At times the immediate impact of a news event leads to exaggeration and distortion of the real story. This tended to be the case with the primary election in New Hampshire, which, with all the polling and computing and promoting, was inflated beyond its scope. In a cool assessment of the results, THE NATION takes measure of New Hampshire's significance in the race for the Republican nomination for President.

Assessing the meaning of trends that are merely suggested by the immediate news events in all areas of life-social, economic and politicalis the essence of a journalist's task. TIME's commitment to performing that task, this week and every week, is unceasing.

\* London, Rome, Paris, Bonn, Beirut, Oslo, Stockholm, Istanbul, Teheran, New Delhi, stocknoim, Istanbul, Teheran, New Delhi, Nairobi, Salisbury, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Hong Kong, Sydney, Kuala Lumpur, Taipei, Manila, Tokyo, Washington, Salt Lake City, Ottawa and

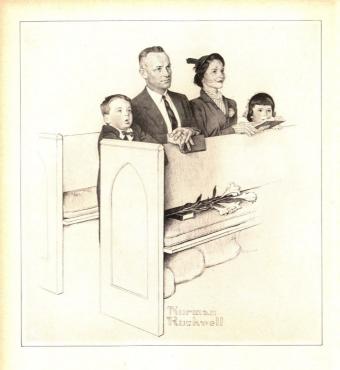
### INDEX

Cover Story...22 Art......70 Medicine......6 Books ..... 97 Milestones.....8 Cinema......94 Modern Living ... 6 Music......7 Education..... 44 The Hemisphere 29 The Nation.....1 People......41 Letters.....14 Press......78 Religion......74

4	Science58
0	Show Business56
2	Theater55
3	Time Listings11
9	U.S. Business85
1	The World30

World Business, 89

TIME, MARCH 20, 1964



IN THIS SEASON it is well to remember that the hope of our world rests on faith. Through faith our forefathers—men of varied faiths—built this country. And only through faith can we, in our turn, build confidently for the future. Faith is a family matter, too...and with it goes the responsibility for helping our children prepare for tomorrow's world.



# TIME

March 20, 1964 Vol. 83, No. 12

# THE NATION

#### REPUBLICANS

The News from New Hampshire

Rarely have so much energy and money been spent on so few. For weeks, Republican Presidential Candidates Nelson Rockefeller and Barry Goldwater crisscrossed snowy little New Hampshire, making speeches, shaking hands, telling terrible jokes, and viewing each othress, peech with vest attack, and the sampaign. Rocky's considerably more Newsmen and pollsters swarmed in the candidates' wake. TV crewmen tumbled and stumbled all over one another—NBC alone had some 600 workers on the job.

In all, the media coverage of the New Hampshire primary ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars. And all for what? All to find out about the political likes and dislikes of some 93 000 New Hamp.

about the political likes and dislikes of some 93,000 New Hampshire Republicans who went to the polls.

The Hampshiremen knew what they liked, all right. They liked the idea of a revenue-raising sweepstakes lottery (already approved by the legislature), and they voted by a 3-to-1 majority to permit lottery tickets to be sold at 49 state liquor stores and three race tracks. They also knew what they didn't like, and high on that list stood Rockefeller and Goldwater. In a remarkable protest vote, 35,4% of the state's Republicans wrote in the name of a man who had spent the entire campaign 10,000 miles away-Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., 61, the U.S. Ambassador to South Viet Nam.

The final standings in the nation's first presidential primary of 1964 were: Lodge, 33,007 votes: Goldwater, 20,-692; Rockefeller, 19,504; Richard Nixon, also a write-in candidate, 15,587; Maine's Senator Margaret Chase Smith, 2,120; and hapless Harold Stassen, 1,373. Almost all of New Hampshire's top Republicans were running as delegates for either Rockefeller or Goldwater-among them Senator Norris Cotton, former Governor Hugh Gregg. former Congressman Perkins Bass, and Doloris Bridges, widow of the late Senator Styles Bridges. All were beaten. Instead, New Hampshire's delegation to the July Republican Convention in San Francisco will consist of 14 relative unknowns—all committed to Lodge.

But Lodge's victory was even more impressive than such figures indicate. For one thing, while it is easy enough to write in a candidate's name on a paper ballot, which almost all of New Hampshire uses, it is fairly tricky to register requires turning a latch, which release a lock, which free sa side, which free host properties turning a latch, which release to lock, which free sa side, which opens to permit space for the write-in. Yet in Portsmouth (pop. 27,500), the only

AMBASSADOR LODGE IN SAIGON

And he thinks his position is so simple.

New Hampshire city with machines, enough voters went to all this trouble to give Lodge a lead over all rivals. Not a Candidate. In South Viet Nam.

Ambassador Lodge got the news of his victory while returning from an inspection tour with visiting U.S. Defense Secteraty Robert McNamara and the Vietnamese Premier, General Nguyen Khanh, Paliniy pleased, he sent his thanks to New Hampshire but refused Service regulations bar him from seeking public office while still an ambassador, And three days later, in an interview with Tharf's Hong Kong Bureau Chief Frank McCulloch, he sounded

convincing when he insisted that he meant to stay an anhasador. "My position is so simple," he said, "I can't get anyone to believe it. I am not a candidate. I say without qualification that I have no intention of returning home to become a candidate. I can say with equal certainty that I have a big job to do here, and I intend to stay here and do it, period."

Yet the Lodge write-in vote was not entirely spontaneous, and it received some encouragement from the ambas-

sador himself. The draft-Lodge movement began as early as last July. It was the brainchild of a pair of political amateurs from Massachusetts-Promoter and Importer Paul Grindle, 43, and Lawyer David Goldberg, 34. Both had worked as volunteers for Lodge's son George, 36, in his unsuccessful 1962 Senate campaign against Teddy Kennedy. Now they started keeping files and news clippings, collected small donations, brought in onetime Eisenhower Public Relations Man Robert Mullen to act as coordinator. Through George Lodge, they kept Ambassador Lodge informed of their activities. and he acquiesced in their decisions.

Following President Kennedy's death, the Lodgemen decided to go all-out. They opened headquarters in New Hampshire, picked providencers as they went along, got hold of mailing lists. They are not out pledge cards and brochures to enlist a few regional chairmen, each of whom found 21 area chairmen, each of whom found ten district leaders, who in turn signed up ten district canalisms, who were respon-

sible for signing up 40 Lodge voters apiece. By the time the Lodge organizers had sent out their last mailing, almost every potential Republican voter had received a sample ballot showing how to write in the name of Henry Cabot Lodge Lodge. The control of the c

The results, of course, exceeded all Grindle's expectations. And where did they leave the losers?

► Arizona's Goldwater was badly hurt. Touted as the front runner at the start of the campaign, he hobbled into New







OF LODGES (1960) ADDRESSING THE U.N. (1959)

Always urbane, often cutting, and giving better than he got.

Hampshire with one foot in a cast (a minor operation) and the other in his mouth (a major affliction). He showed no knack for person-to-person politicking, and his formal speeches were stilted. His argument that social security should be made voluntary was confused, leading New Hampshire's sizable number of retired persons to believe that Barry was against the whole pension program. Sensing that he was slipping, Goldwater began to depreciate the importance of the New Hampshire primary. Said he: "The person who wins in California will win the nomination." He may have been right, but he did not endear himself to Hampshiremen, who think highly of their little primary. After it was all over, he frankly faced up to his blunders. Speaking to campaign workers at a Washington hotel, he said: "I don't want you people who worked so hard for me to get your daubers down. I did something wrong. I goofed up some place-and I think I know several places.

But in terms of convention delegates, of Coldware remains the Republican's front-running candidates. Oklahoma (20 of 26) have already committed then-selves to him. The South and Southwest remain almost soldly in his corner. It is mostly in the Midwest that he may be already to the most content of the cont

ter—out not as lar as before.

New Yorks Rockefeller was mortally wounded. Rockey went to New
Hampshire's Darmouth College, has
many acquaintances in the state, is the
many acquaintances in the state, is the
vort. New Hampshoring state, Marry
size seemed made to order for Rockefeller's ebullient, back-slapping brand of
campaigning. Beyond question, Rocky
made gains in the closing weeks, but
not nearly enough to overcome the political handleago of his divorce and relitical handleago of his divorce and re-

marriage. That handicap will likely plague him wherever he goes. But after this New Hampshire defeat, he put on a optimistic air. Lodge's win, he said, was "a victory for moderation," since the voters had rejected "extremism in the party." He insisted that he had made a good showing: "I feel today's results are clear evidence of the strength L can develop by campaigning.

Richard Nixon, the beneficiary of a low-keved but rewarding write-in campaign that was led by former Governor Wesley Powell, is hale and heartened. He lost no time showing his satisfaction. At a post-primary press conference, he said again that he is not an active candidate, but declared that there is no one else in the Republican Party "who can make a case against Mr. Johnson more effectively than I can." To prove his point, he blasted Johnson in a Newark speech, criticizing the Administration's foreign policies and warning of a new mess in Washington. He said that unless President Johnson "ends his silence with regard to the Bobby Baker case, unless he disassociates himself from that kind of hanky-panky, this country could be in for a series of situations in the next four years of wheeling and dealing and influence peddling which is unprecedented in the history of this country. Nixon also announced plans to expand his personal staff, taking on a press aide and possibly several other helpers. ▶ Pennsylvania's William Scranton was not a New Hampshire entry, had no write-in campaign going for him, got only a handful of votes-yet as a result of New Hampshire may have taken the longest step forward of all the potential nominees. For with Goldwater and Rockefeller bloodied, with Lodge's victory leaving many professional Republicans unimpressed, and with Nixon widely viewed as a last-resort nominee, Scranton seems increasingly appealing. He is genuinely reluctant to run, but his hard-pushing aides insist that his stay-out-of-it attitude adds up, at least for the present, to good tactics. They recall that he had to be drafted to run for Governor in 1962, accepted the nomination only after feuding branches of Pennsylvania's Republican Party agreed to work together under his leadership. If Scranton could accomplish the same result with national Republicans, he would almost certainly be the party's strongest presidential candidate. It has been said repeatedly that Scranton must become better known among Republicans outside his own state. Yet reams have been written about him; he recently made a skillful Meet the Press appearance, achieved headlines with New York and Cincinnati speeches. So Republicans must surely be getting at least to know of him.

Popular with the People, But all such speculation still leaves Cabot Lodge unaccounted for—and that, in the light of New Hampshire, is impossible. A remarkable politician, he has not won an election in 18 years, still has remained consistently in the forefront of U.S. public affairs. To be sure, he had a good deal going for him in New population lives within 50 miles of Boston and regards Brahmin Lodge as virtually one of their own.

That does not, however, explain his New Hampshire showing, which was a positive tribute. Perhaps Hampshiremen recalled Lodge as the handsome enter the Army, served as a tank officer in North Africa and a liaison officer in Europe during World War II. Or it may have been the memory of his long, may have been the memory of his long, and the state of the control of the cold war. Always urbane, seemingly unflappable, often counting in his routen he got in education.

That urbane unflappability became further apparent during the two weeks in 1959 when Lodge was assigned to shepherd visiting Nikita Khrushchev around the U.S. In cornfields, factories and cities, Lodge was the man who represented America to the Russians,

and in the process he got to know Khrushchev on an informal basis.

This background fits well in the framework of the Lodge family's dedication to public service. Lodge's grand-tather and namesake was a Senate leader during the early part of this century, and the control of the century of the centu

But if Lodge is popular with the people-in New Hampshire and elsewhere-he is less so with professional Republicans, many of whom complain about his seemingly haughty airs. The main cause of the G.O.P. defeat in 1960 was, of course, Nixon's performance in the debates; but many pros assign Lodge some of the blame too. Particularly irritating to them was his habit of napping each afternoon, regardless of the press of his schedule. Said Goldwater, in a slightly snide aside during last week's primary-night post-mortem: "We can't beat the Democrats with a man who campaigns only an hour or two a day.

Into a Crossfire, Perhaps the foremost obstacle to Lodge's winning the 1964 C.O.P. nomination is his present position in South Viet Nam. Last year, anxious to get back into public life, he volunteered his services to President Kennedy, specified only that he be aspost. He got South Viet Nam.—which some people thought was rather cunning on Kennedy's part.

Lodge's dilemma is twofold. As ambassador, he does not formulate U.S. policy for that exasperating war; that is made by the President on the articulate advice of Secretary of State Rusk and of Defense Secretary McNamara, who has made three trips there in five months. But as a loyal ambassador, Lodge is immobilized. He cannot stand aside and comment on, much less criticize, Administration policy. And since Viet Nam promises to be a key election issue. Lodge, if he were to head the ticket, could hardly avoid an embarrassing crossfire of criticism himself. Academic. The New Hampshire pri-

mary opened the field well beyond Announced Candidates Goldwater and Rockefeller. Yet, at the same time, with the nation's first primary out of the way, the G.O.P. possibilities are definitely more limited. Goldwater and Rockefeller delegates meet head-on in the June 2 California primary, where write-ins are not counted. But by that time the results may be academic. Looming as more important is the May 15 Oregon primary-where Goldwater. Rockefeller, Lodge, Nixon and Scranton all will be on the ballot. From those five names will almost certainly come the Republican presidential nominee.

#### **DEMOCRATS**

#### Bobby for Veep?

On the Democratic side of the New Hampshire primary, Lyndon Johnson got 29,317 write-in votes for President and Bobby Kennedy got 25,094 for Vice President. The 4,223-wote difference was not much, but it drew a sigh of relief that could be heard right in the White House oval office.

At one point, the write-in campaign for Bobby as the President's November running mate had threatened to embarrass Johnson seriously. It also stirred up a beehive of rumors about how Lyndon and Bobby were feuding and were no longer even on speaking terms.

Things were not actually that bad. At all times, the President and his Attorney General kept up normal business communications, and at a recent farewell party for Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Johnson bussed Ethel Kennedy three or four times.

Yet there was some flame amid the

the Philippines and the new nation of Malaysia. While he was away, the Democratic city chairman of Manchester, N.H., Joseph R. Myers, conceived the idea of sponsoring a vice-presidential write-in campaign for him. "We didn't do this to embarrass Johnson." Myers said last week. "The Kennedy name is just magic up here."

It was also magic to one Paul Corbin, a Wisconsinite who climbed on the Kennedy bandwagon in 1960, worked in the Wisconsin and West Virginia primaries, and was rewarded by Bobby with a job on the Democratic National Committee staff. Corbin was supposed to screen prospective Democratic job applicants, but his interviews often turned out to be diatribes. "Where were you," he would cry, "when we were fighting in West Virginia?" He was, first of all, a Bobby partisan. Once, when asked about his political future, Corbin said that he planned to "stay in Washington for 16 years, eight years with Jack and eight years with Bobby. And



ATTORNEY GENERAL AT WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
No answers, but some votes.

smoke. Johnson and Bobby have never been cronies. Both are sensitive, stubborn, suspicious men. Bobby did not want Johnson to be his brother's running mate in 1960, advised against it, and did not care if Lyndon knew how he felt. After becoming Vice President, Johnson sank into the sort of semiobscurity traditional to holders of that post, and the standard gibe at New Frontier cocktail parties was: "Whatever happened to Lyndon?" Before President Kennedy's death, there was also a lot of talk about a "Dump Johnson" campaign. Through it all, Johnson kept silence. But he did not forget or forgive, and he blamed a lot of his problems on Bobby.

Eight & Eight. Yet Bobby stayed on as Attorney General at President Johnson's request. Last January the President sent him abroad to try to smooth over the conflicts between Indonesia,

if Jack doesn't do better, we'll run

Bobby in '64."
When he heard of the New Hampshire write-in campaign for Bobby, Corporation of the New Hampshire write-in campaign for Bobby, Corporation of Corbin's activities, Johnson started hurning. He called Bobby, said he stay on at the National Committee under the circumstances. The word was passed from the White House that Corbin should be fired, and National Components of the National Com

Meanwhile, the write-in campaign won the sponsorship of New Hampshire's Democratic Governor John King and began to snowball. Realizing the embarrassment that would result if he were to get more votes for Vice President than Johnson for President, Bobby

sought out White House Aide Kenny O'Donnell, asked if the President wanted him to make a statement denying vice-presidential ambitions. The answer came back: no, such a statement would only stir things up even more.

But a few weeks later, the situation appeared even more serious, and Bobby finally released a rather limp announcement through Justice Department Aide Ed Guthman. It said that the Attorney General "wishes to discourage any efforts on his behalf in New Hampshire or elsewhere." At about that same time, New Hampshire's Democratic leaders woke up to the situation, began urging voters to write in Johnson as well as Robby

"I Don't Know," That move was successful-but it was far from the end of efforts to land Bobby on the national ticket this fall. In Milwaukee last week, two businessmen announced the formation of a "Draft Robert F. Kennedy for Vice President of the United States Grass Roots, Groundswell Committee. Write-in votes are illegal in Wisconsin's own primary, and the state's Democratic Governor John W. Reynolds emerged from a conference with President Johnson to declare the campaign

"asinine and premature. And how did Bobby feel about it all? Talking to a Washington high school group, he said: "I'm not going to remain as Attorney General after November." Later, in answer to a question about his future plans from a group of Pennsylvania students who were visiting his office, Kennedy replied: "I don't know, I just don't have the answer to that. Scary, isn't it?'

Yet there is little question that Bobby is tempted by the idea of being Vice President, and would like to keep open all the avenues to the job. At the same time, President Johnson has every intention of naming his own running mate -and he will do just that at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City next August.

THE CONGRESS

When Is a Majority a Majority?

(See Cover) With a glance at the bronze-faced

clock above the presiding officer's chair, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield rose in the well of the Senate Chamber. His lined, angular face was even more solemn than usual. His words came slowly and with feeling.

There is," he said, "an ebb and flow in human affairs which at rare moments brings the complex of human events into a delicate balance. At those moments, the acts of government may in-deed influence, for better or for worse, the course of history. This is such a moment in the life of the nation. This is the moment for the Senate." So saying, Mansfield moved that his colleagues "proceed to the consideration" of H.R. 7152, a 55-page bill that embodies the most meaningful civil rights legislation since Reconstruction. At last the Senate's civil rights debate was on.

Too Many Months. The debate is expected to last for months-"too many to suit me," says Mansfield. It may affect the political fortunes of every Senator, and of President Johnson as well. Ultimately, it is almost certain to result in a bill that will go farther than any before it to change the status of the Negro in America. But ironically, its final form depends largely on a heavily outnumbered Republican minority. For the bill's most zealous support and its fiercest opposition are both drawn from the Senate's huge Democratic majority, illustrating only too well what Pennsylvania's Republican Governor William Scranton meant when he spoke of the Democrats two weeks ago as "a deadlocked party.

There is nothing quite like a fullblown civil rights debate to bring into focus the grievous problems of leadership in the Senate-particularly when a Democratic majority is in command. As Minority Leader Everett Dirksen

mellifluously puts it, there are "100 diverse personalities in the U.S. Senate. O great God, what an amazing and dissonant 100 personalities they are! What an amazing thing it is somehow to harmonize them. What a job it is."

Mike Mansfield knows that only too well. The spare (6-ft., 175-lb.) Montana Democrat has a 67-to-33 majority to work with, biggest since 1939. But on many issues-notably civil rights and Government spending-Mansfield's majority is not a majority at all. During last year's session, about 20 conservative Democrats joined with Republicans on roughly one-fifth of the Senate's bills. This brings into critical question the ability of a Democratic majority, no matter what its size, to achieve effective control of the Senate on some of the crucial issues of the day.

Too Polite. The civil rights fight is a perfect case in point. In it, Mansfield must contend with three distinct groups -a pro-rights alliance of Northern Democrats and liberal Republicans; a segregationist bloc of Deep South Democrats, plus such G.O.P. right-wingers as Texas' John Tower and Arizona's Barry Goldwater; and the fence riders, mostly middle-of-the-road Republicans who approve generally of civil rights but would like some amendments to the bill that passed the House by a 290-130 vote last month.

Mansfield could muster the simple majority (51 votes) necessary to pass the bill right now-if he could bring it to a vote. But captained by Georgia's Richard Brevard Russell, veteran of a dozen successful battles against civil rights legislation, the opposing Democrats aim to keep the bill from coming to a vote by talking it to death. For that purpose, they have set up three six-man talk teams, each assigned to a 24-hour shift while the other two rest. To shut up his filibustering fellow Democrats, Mansfield must invoke Senate Rule XXII, the famed cloture rule that was adopted in 1917 after what Wood-



CIVIL RIGHTS DEMOCRATS WITH LEADER MANSFIELD



SEGREGATIONIST DEMOCRATS WITH LEADER RUSSELL What an amazing thing it is to harmonize them.

row Wilson described as "a little group of willful men" had scuttled his proposal to arm U.S. merchant ships against marauding submarines.

"What Magic?" In all the years since then, eleven cloture petitions have been introduced to halt civil rights filibusters -and not one has succeeded. To get cloture. Mansfield needs the votes of two-thirds of the Senators present-67 if everybody is on hand. "You can immediately forget 22 or 23 Democratic Senators who will not vote for cloture, he says "You have to get that many Republicans to make up the deficiency What that means, says Mansfield, is that

pends on the Republicans. This is by no means a unique position for Democratic Leader Mansfield. Time and again he has been forced to rely on Republican votes for approval of measures sponsored by a Democratic Administration. Some liberal Democratic Senators criticize him for working so closely with Republican Leader Everett Dirksen, but Mansfield really has little choice. As he himself once snapped:

"The difficulties are more with our own

"whether we have a civil rights bill de-

people than with the Republicans." Even such small displays of temper are unusual for Mansfield, an easygoing type who perpetually puffs at a pipe stuffed with Sir Walter Raleigh tobacco. Although an ex-miner and an ex-marine, he is one of the least combative men in the Senate. As a boy, he recalls, he tried to break up a fight, got a drubbing from a tough roustabout for his pains. "I learned not to butt into other people's fights," he says. And as Senate majority leader he relies on "persuasion, accommodation and understanding" rather than force. "The leader has no real power, none at all," he says. "What magic

can change a vote?" If that does not sound like the popular image of the arm-twisting stringpulling, push-it-through Senate floor leader, it isn't. But as a matter of fact, that image itself is flawed. The post is recognized in neither the Constitution nor the Senate Rules, and only at the beginning of the 20th century did it take its present form. Since then, the number of truly dominating majority leaders can be counted on one hand, for rarely has the Senate leader also been the most influential man in his party.

Probably the first to make the job a genuine power center was crusty old Rhode Island Republican Nelson Aldrich, grandfather of New York's Gov-ernor Nelson Rockefeller, who as Senate leader in 1908 and 1909 used his power to appoint committees as a lever for control. Old Nelson's fiercest expletive was "my goodness gracious," but he was so ironhanded in his domination of the Senate that "Aldrichism" became a term of opprobrium. After World War I, another famous grand-father, Henry Cabot Lodge Sr., was not only majority leader but also chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate's most important Republican, Triply anointed with pow-



REPUBLICAN LEADER DIRKSEN "What a job it is."

er, he led the successful fight against ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. Ohio's Robert Taft had been "Mr. Republican" for nearly a decade before he finally assumed the leader's post in 1953, just before his death. It was Taft's idea that his job was to lead the President, not follow him.

And then there was Lyndon Johnson, undoubtedly the most powerful Senate majority leader ever. Lyndon browbeat Senators, threatened them, coaxed and cajoled them, tugged at their coat lapels and kneaded their elbows. Sometimes he worked them over so roughly that as he put it, "the skin comes off with the From the moment he became majority leader in 1955, Johnson grasped all the ganglia of Senate power, and he never let them go. He floor-managed all major bills, was chief lobbyist, strategist, parliamentarian and whip. He took his own nose counts, relied on people like busy Bobby Baker only as supplements to his own one-man intelligence agency.

New Show. This was the man mild Mike Mansfield succeeded, "It's going to be a new show," chuckled one Senator when Johnson left to assume the vice-presidency. "These fellows are about as similar as Winston Churchill and St. Francis of Assisi." For a while, Vice President Johnson seemed to be trying to run the same old show. He retained his baronial majority leader's suite while Mansfield occupied humbler quarters. He sat in on the Democratic Senate Conference, spoke up often at Policy Committee meetings, attended weekly legislative conferences. But after Mansfield proposed that Lyndon preside over Democratic caucuses as well, a determined cadre of Democrats rebelled. "We are creating a precedent of concrete and steel," protested Okla-homa's Mike Monroney, "The Senate would lose its power by having a representative of the Chief Executive watching our private caucuses

Mansfield's proposal was passed by a 46-17 vote, but Lyndon quickly understood that he was not very welcome at caucuses. He showed up at fewer sessions, finally resigned himself to the fact that diffident Mike Mansfield, not he, was now the majority leader.

Without Apology. Once in the job, Mansfield set about what he called the "dispersal of responsibility." He made Hubert Humphrey his whip, realizing that the ebullient Minnesotan would more than make up for the dynamism he personally lacked. He acknowledged the Senate's 15 committee chairmen as the body's oligarchs, encouraged them to floor-manage their own bills. "It's logical, that's all," he explained. "They are the men who know most about those particular bills." He shunned "parliamentary pyrotechnics," maintained a sensible schedule that got most Senators home for dinner.

The Senate was certainly a less colorful place without Lyndon, and many aroued that it was also less effective. Among Mansfield's most vociferous critics were some fellow Democrats. chiefly Oregon's Wayne Morse, and one newspaper called his leadership a "tragic mistake." To that, Mansfield replied in a Senate speech. Said he: "As for being a tragic mistake, if that means, Mr. President, that I am neither a circus ringmaster, the master of ceremonies of a Senate nightclub, a tamer of Senate lions, or a wheeler and dealer, then I must accept the title. Indeed, I must accept it if I am expected as majority leader to be anything other than myself." Of the Senate's legislative record under his leadership, he insisted: "The results require no apology whatsoever.

He had a point-up to a point. As leader. Mansfield has made some mistakes and fouled up some nose counts, but he has also won some heady victories. The depressed-areas bill, the reciprocal-trade program, a spate of education bills, the test ban treaty, and the biggest tax cut bill in U.S. history have all gone through under his aegis. Also passed by the Senate, but defeated in the House, were such items as a \$375 million mass-transit bill and a \$456 million area-redevelopment program. Two big blunders were not Mansfield's fault, but he blamed himself for "bad judgment" anyway. In 1962 Kennedy overrode Mansfield's warnings, persuaded him to bring the urban-affairs and medicare bills to a vote. Both were beaten.

In his gloomier moments, Mansfield seems anxious to chuck his job. "Being a Senator is the best job in the world, he once said, but "the leadership is a headache." Still, no Montanan has ever risen higher in the U.S. Government than Mansfield, and that is quite something for a poor Irish boy who spent years mining copper and did not finish high school until he was 30 years old.

Devoted Claques. Michael Joseph Mansfield was born on the edge of Manhattan's Hell's Kitchen 61 years ago



ALDRICH



Many could lead, but few could dominate.



LODGE

this week to a father who had emigrated from County Kilkenny and a mother who hailed from Limerick. His mother died when he was seven, and he was packed off with two younger sisters to live with relatives in Great Falls, Mont. When the U.S. entered World War I, he guit the eighth grade and ran away from home, got into the Navy just before he was 15 by lying about his age. He served on convoy duty in the Atlantic for ten months, later served in both the Army and the Marines. By the time he was 19, Mike had served in three branches of the armed forces. never rising above the rank of private

Marines' discharge button in his lapel. For the next six years, Mansfield worked, often half a mile underground, as a \$4.25-a-day mucker and ore sampler in Butte's copper mines. He entered Montana State University in Missoula in 1928, in his senior year married Maureen Hayes, a copper-haired Butte schoolteacher who had tutored him for a time in high school English. They have one child. Anne. a 25-yearold Phi Beta Kappa from Smith College who now works for the Alliance for Progress in Washington.

first class, and was the youngest Mon-

tanan in the war. He still wears the

Through special courses and exams, Mike finally made up his high school credits in 1933, received his B.A. at the same time. He began teaching history Montana, never rose higher than assistant professor. "He was not fiery as a lecturer," recalls a colleague, but the students liked him, and those who sat in on his Latin America and Far East history courses still form a large, devoted and politically profitable claque.

Much Better, Thanks. In his first political venture-a congressional primary race in Montana's First District in 1940 -Mansfield finished third, but he has never lost an election since. In 1942 he succeeded G.O.P. Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin, who was the only member of the House to vote against U.S. participation in both World Wars I and II. After five terms, he was ready for the Senate. In the 1952 race, Joe McCarthy descended on Montana to campaign for G.O.P. Incumbent Zales Ecton, accused Mansfield of promoting

"Communist-coddling practices," and called him "either stupid or a dupe." Mike squeaked by with a 5,800-vote plurality out of 260,400, and despite his kindly soul, he was not the sort to forget McCarthy's smears. At the start of his first term, McCarthy strode up, slapped him on the back, and asked, "How are things in Montana these days, Mike?" Replied Mansfield, "Much bet-

ter since you left."

Thanks to Lyndon Johnson's precedent-setting decision to give each freshman Senator a choice committee assignment. Mansfield immediately got a coveted spot on the Foreign Relations Committee. To this day, he would rather be considered an authority on foreign policy than a famed floor leader. He made three trips to Indo-China during the years when the French were letting it slip down the drain, concluded that the best solution there was partition, with South Viet Nam under a native, anti-Communist regime headed by Ngo Dinh Diem. Re-examining the situation last month. Mansfield urged that neutralization of both North and South Viet Nam ought to be contemplated. President Johnson had considerable trouble convincing South Viet Nam's leaders that Senate Leader Mansfield was not speaking for the Administration, but just for himself.

This was not the first time Mansfield embarrassed a U.S. President with his foreign policy pronouncements. In 1961 he gave Jack Kennedy the same sort of headache by advocating that West Berlin be turned into a free, neutralized city. U.S. diplomats in Bonn spent hours trying to persuade hand-wringing West German officials that Mansfield was merely speaking his own mind, not staking out a new Administration position.

Out of Admiration. In 1957 Lyndon Johnson tapped Mansfield as assistant Senate majority leader. Because Johnson was really his own whip, he needed nothing more than an agreeable errand boy, and Mansfield seemed to fit the bill. Mansfield accepted-but reluctantly, and only out of his personal admiration for Johnson (he supported L.B.J. against Kennedy for the 1960 presidential nomination).

Even after he succeeded Johnson as



JOHNSON & MANSFIELD (1959) Sometimes the skin came off with the fur.

majority leader, Mansfield had hankerings to be just a plain Senator. He works hard at keeping his seat. He is in his office by 7 most mornings to catch the first mail delivery from Montana, makes a point of seeing as many Montanans visiting Washington as possible. While he paints in broad, if sometimes fuzzy strokes as a foreign affairs expert, his domestic politics are a masterpiece of minutiae-the sort of caring-forconstituents stuff that ensures re-election. "If I forget Montana, they're going he says. "I know how I to forget me. got here." At year's end, according to one Republican, "practically every living thing in Montana gets a Christmas card signed 'Mike.' I think he skips the elk and the mountain sheep.

Thanks to such techniques, Mansfield won re-election in 1958 with 72.2% of Montana's total vote, the biggest percentage piled up by any Senator outside the South. He swept all 56 counties, had a plurality of 120,337. He is up for reelection again this year, but the G.O.P.'s most attractive potential candidates are holding off for a crack at Democrat Lee Metcalf's seat in 1966. Mansfield, therefore, has few worries about re-election. A Hideous Thing. That is just as

well, since his attention is currently consumed by the civil rights bill. Never in his time as majority leader has Mansfield had to cope with so important and controversial a measure. The 1957 and 1960 civil rights bills that

Lyndon Johnson got through the Senate covered limited areas-voting rights and school desegregation-and had few teeth by the time the Senate's dentists got through with them. But this bill covers the field. It would bar discrimination in voting rights, public accommodations, schools, jobs and Government-aided welfare programs, would also give the U.S. Attorney General substantial enforcement powers.

To Democratic segregationists, the rights bill is, in the words of Georgia's Russell, a "hideous" thing, "an instrument of unparalleled tyranny and persecution." It would, Russell predicted, "upset the historic division of powers among the three branches of the Government," It would sanction "such vast governmental control over free enterprise in this country as to commence the processes of socialism." It would, moreover, lead to the "mongrelization of our people," and Russell could not recall a single instance "in all of human history in which a mongrel race has been able to preserve a great civilization, much less to build one."

To the last Ditch, When the bells clanged at non last week, summoning the Senators, the atmosphere in the gold and mahagany Chamber was deceptively relaxed. Mansfield chatted quietly with a knot of reporters. Republican Leader Dirksen huddled with his lieutenants on the other side of the aisle, occasionally padding across the Chamber's carpeted floor to fling a bearlike arm around a colleague's shoulders and whisper a few honeyed works into his ear.

Shortly after the session got under way, Russell successfully pulled off his first parliamentary coup. Under the Senate rules, a motion to introduce a bill is not debatable and therefore not bill is not debatable and therefore not make the senate rules, which actually begins at noon and lasts for two hours, Mansfeld wanted to call up the civil rights bill during the morning hour and plunge right into the debate. But when he asked for unanimous consent to dispense when the senate of the s

"I trust the clerk will read the Journal slowly and clearly," he drawled with a sly wink at Hubert Humphrey. The clerk did, thereby used up the better part of an hour. As soon as he finished, Russell was on his feet again, this time with an amendment to the Journal. His "amendment" turned into a two-hour monologue, while Alabama's John Sparkman snoozed at his desk and other Senators sat glassy-eyed, Al 3:15, Russell addressed a parliamentary in-quiry to Wyoming Republican Milward country to the property of the property o

cluded?

Simpson: The morning hour has been

concluded since 2 o'clock.

Russell: At this time would a motion to proceed to the consideration of a bill on the calendar be debatable?

Sinnson: The Senator is correct.

So Russell yielded, but not before making in possible for his fellow Southerners to wage two filibusters against he civil rights bill—one on the motion to consider the bill, the other on the bill itself. After a week or so, Russell will probably permit Mansfield to call with bill. The his many the bill. The probably permit Mansfield to call with the bill. The bill was a solid probably permit mansfeld to call with the bill. The bill was a solid probably permit be solid probably the bill was a solid proved. The real filibuster will begin.

Irrepressible Windbags. When it will end, nobody knows, for a filibuster is devilishly difficult to defeat. This is partly because the Senate, even without a filibuster going on, is a notably dilatory place. It took the first Senate 33 days just to muster a quorum back in 1789, and things have scarcely improved since then. In 1951, exasperated by his talkative colleagues, West Virginia Democrat Matthew Neely stacked a 100-lb. pile of the Congressional Record-the fruit of a single session-on top of his desk and pointed to it as evidence that the Senators were a bunch of "irre-pressible windbags." If they had to talk so much, he suggested, they ought to do it "in highly secluded places where the only auditors will be hoot owls, turkey buzzards and shitepokes. These, when vexed, as they certainly would be, could take the wings of the morning, noon or night, and fly far, far away."

Still, many Senators are rather proud of the deliberate pace at which they proceed. The filibuster itself is often extolled as the last, best hope of avoiding domination by a tyrannical majority. The use of the filibuster is by no means confined to Southern Democrats and right-wing Republicans; liberals filibuster whenever it suits their purpose. and Oregon's Morse for a while held the record for uninterrupted windiness. For the simple reason that cloture might be invoked on them some day, many Senators are wary of imposing it on others. Thus the dean of Senate Democrats, President Pro Tempore Carl Havden of Arizona, has never yet voted in favor of a cloture motion. Mike Mansfield well understands this Senate feeling. And though he is already under pressure—some of it originating in the White House-to speed up the pace of debate, he flatly refuses, "You're not going to wear down the Southerners with such tactics," he said, "If anyone gets worn down, it will be the bill's proponents

Nor does he intend to order roundthe-clock sessions, as Lyndon Johnson was apt to do, except as a last resort. "We debated a civil rights measure 24 hours a day for many days on end," he said, recalling the nine-day siege in 1960, "We debated it shaven and unshaven. We debated it without ties, with hair awry and even in bedroom slippers. In the end, we wound up with compromise legislation. And it was not the fresh and well-rested opponents of the civil rights measure who were compelled to the compromise. It was, rather, the exhausted, sleep-starved, quorum-confounded proponents who were only too happy to take it."

Three separate strategies have been shaped to conduct what could prove to be the longest filibuster since the Ship Subsidy debate, which dragged on intermittently from December 1922 until

the end of February 1923. . THE ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY. For the time being, President Johnson is keeping out of the fight, limiting himself to frequent phone calls to Mansfield or Hubert Humphrey, floor manager for the pro-rights coalition. "When he's most needed." says a Johnson aide, "he'll get into it." Humphrey, a veteran civil rights battler who sparked the 1948 Dixiecrat walkout at the Democratic National Convention by inspiring the insertion of a strong rights plank, will be backed up by three strongly liberal deputies: Washington's Warren Magnuson, whose Commerce Committee late last year approved a separate public accommodations bill that is slightly stronger than the version passed by the House; Pennsylvania's Joseph Clark, a longtime advocate of fairemployment practices; and Michigan's Philip Hart, ranking Democratic liberal on the Judiciary Committee. To make



SENATORS MANSFIELD, KENNEDY & JACKSON (19 Next the elk and mountain sheep.



Hankering to be plain Senator.

sure that a quorum of at least 51 prorights Senators is on hand at all times. Humphrey has organized six six-man Democratic teams, each captained by "quorum whips," and will supply 36 men whenever the bells begin clanging. The Republicans are responsible for a 15-man quota. Humphrey has set up a master chart of out-of-town engagements for the next two months for all Democrats, has also established a special phone-communication system with several Democratic Senators' offices. . THE G.O.P. STRATEGY. "The key is Dirksen," says Mansfield, "with Hickenlooper and Aiken." Besides Dirksen, he was referring to Iowa's Bourke Hickenlooper as a Midwesterner with influence over other rural conservatives. and Vermont's George Aiken as a leader of Northeastern moderates. Among them, these three could almost certainly swing enough Republican votes to put cloture across. Dirksen is in a tough spot. Though he was his old, congenial self last week, traipsing up to the press galleries and sitting crosslegged on a table to chat with newsmen, he is under heavy fire from civil rights groups, which have threatened to mount demonstrations in Illinois if he does not back the bill all the way. But such efforts may backfire. "If the day ever comes," says Dirksen, "when under pressure, or as a result of picketing or other devices, I shall be pushed from the rock where I must stand to render an independent judgment, my justification in public life will come to an end." Although he is expected to end up supporting the overall bill, he would like to soften its public accommodations section by making compliance voluntary for a one- or two-year trial period. He also thinks the bill's equal-employment provisions need changes. And in his present strategic position, he may very well be able to force the Democratic Administration and Senate leadership to accept his suggestions.

• THE OPPONENTS STRATES. The Democratic opponents of the civil rights bill realize that it will eventually be passed, and they are concentrating their energies on gutting a few key sectioning about softening the public accommodations provision. Richard Russell has shifted his fire elsewhere. "The public accommodations section, severe as it is, is not the worst provision of this bill," he says. "There are at least two times the public accommodation section, severe as the public accommodation section, severe as the public accommodation section, severe as the public accommodation section of the says. "There are at least two times are accommodated as the public accommodation of the says." There are at least two times are accommodated as the public accommodations are the public accommodations are the public accommodations accommodation accommodat

One is Title VI, empowering Washington to cut off federal aid from programs where discrimination is practiced. Russell calls this the "genocide clause," insists that it would kill off "a large section of the country"-namely, the Deep South. The other is Title VII. empowering a Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to prevent job discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin or sex (the latter thanks to an amendment offered by House Democrat Howard Smith, more in the spirit of obstruction than of chivalry). Russell contends that the commission would discriminate against what he calls "the average garden variety of American.

Russell has named as his lieutenants Alabama's scholarly Lister Hill, who weighed in with a 33-page speech in the filibuster's first hours; Mississippi's stentorian John C. Stennis; and Louisiana's peppery Allen Ellender, who held the floor for 25 hours, with overnight recesses, during a 1938 filibuster. "I'm 73 now." says Ellender, "but I wouldn't mind trying it again." Also in the ranks: South Carolina's Strom Thurmond, who holds the alltime Senate wind record with an uninterrupted 24-hr. 18-min. speech during the 1957 civil rights debate; North Carolina's Sam Ervin, who is ready with a waist-high pile of books on constitutional law and a heap of stories about Uncle Ephraim and Job Hicks; and Louisiana's Russell Long, whose father Huey once rambled on for 151 hours about the delights of potlikker and corn pones, finally gave up only because his colleagues denied him a "gentleman's quorum" so he could seek out a men's room.

But eventually the Democratic filibuster will end. That will come shortly after Leader Mansfield, having counted noses in his own forces and consulted with Republicans, walks quickly up to Russell and says something like: "Dick, I've got the votes for cloture."

Before he can do that, Mansfield almost certainly will have been forced into making some concessions on specific provisions of the bill. The extent of those concessions, and the strength of the bill in its final form, may go a long way toward answering the question of whether a Democratic majority can control a Democratic Senate.

#### MICHIGAN

Forward in a Fortnight?

Among the favorite political pastimes of Michigan's Republican Governor George Romney is making frequent speeches that cite percentage figures for the progress of his programs, plead for bipartisan unity, exhort Michiganders to "put an end to stalemate and drift" and "move forward."

But in his quest for bipartisanship, the Governor bears a heavy burden in the Falstaffian form of his Lieutenant Governor, T. (for Thaddeus) John Lesinski, a 300-lb. Democrat who loves to ridicule Romney. Last week Romney returned from a two-week vacation in Hawaii to discover that Lesinski, as acting Governor, had just issued a devastating takedf on Romney in his own "Report to the People."

"These 14 days," Lesinski boasted,

"These 14 days," Lesinski boasted, "have seen more done to get Michigan ready for the future than any other 14 days in memory. During this time, the legislature has produced more legislation than any other fortnight in the state's history. The house passed 35 bills we have moved forward in all areas where we have stagnated for years.

"I have achieved 86.3% of my program. I have cut our weekend traffic deaths in half to the lowest fatality record in 39 weeks. The reputation of Michigan has skyrocheted beginning to think of Michigan more favorably than ever before. Several threatened moves in the industrial community have been discarded because of business' new condiscarded because of business' new saved saved thousands of jobs for Michigan.

saved thousands of Jobs for Michigan.
"I am sure that if Governor Romney
would only leave the state again during
this legislative session, we should complete this record of achievement and
forward thrust."



If the Governor would only leave again.

#### TRIALS

#### Death for Ruby

Millions had watched on television when paunchy little Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald in a crowd of Dallas policemen four months ago. Last week millions more watched—thanks to a television camera wheeled into the Dallas courtroom of Judge Joe B. Brown—as Ruby's murder trial ended in another wild scene almost as shocking.

A jury of eight men and four women had filed somberly into the courtroom a little after noon. Judge Brown read their verdie: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder with malice and assess the penalty at death." Ruby stared at the jury, bit his lip, then scuttled impassively out of the room behind a phanessively out of the room behind a phaney, barrel-chested Melvin Belli, was thunderstruck. He leaped to his feet, shouting, "Don't worry, Jack! We'll appeal this and take it out of Dallas."

A Weok Case, Judge Brown tried to silence him, then dismissed the jury and adjourned court. Belli was enraged. Mi-crophones sprouted around him, and Belli began ranting. "I hope the people of Daltas are proud of this jury that face was deep red, his head bobbing. "The festering sore that is Dallas is now the most shocking place in the nation! If this venom spreads, then God help us all!" He seemed nearly out of converging the seemed heady of the seemed heady of the biggest kangaroo court disgrace in the history of American law!"

While Belli bawled out his anger, District Attorney Henry Wade, 50, a former FBI agent, quietly told the jury: "Thank you for a fair and impartial verdict." Later, on the courthouse steps, he commented to reporters in a dignified drawl that possibly Melvin Belli had slipped into a "fugue state" of mind himself.

What, reporters asked, had Wade thought of Belli's efforts to prove Ruby innocent by reason of insanity? "They pitched their whole case on insanity rather than asking for mercy or leniency, and so the jury probably subconsciously got the idea it was either insanity or death," said Wade, "It was as weak a case of psychiatric defense as I've seen." Did Wade think Dallas' civic reputation was cleared by the verdict? The prosecutor said: "I don't think Dallas was on trial. I don't think I was on trial. I don't think Mr. Belli was on trial. I think Jack Ruby, who shot a man while he was handcuffed to two policemen, was on trial

Mon's Best Friend. The man on trial had not testified on his own behalf during the five-day presentation of his defense case. "We don't think he's mentally capable of going on the stand," esplained Attorney Belli. Had Ruby agreed with that? "Jack just sort of mumbled his consent," said Co-Counsel Joe Tonahill. Instead of the defendant.

Belli and Tonahill put on a parade of witnesses, all of whose testimony aimed to prove that Ruby was a sick little man given to emotional crises and mental blackouts.

A stripper named Penny Dollar, who once worked at Ruby's Carousel Club, told the jury that she had seen Ruby throw a man downstairs, pounce on him and beat his head repeatedly on the sidewalk, then rise in bewilderment and say, "Did I do this? Did I do this?" George Senator, 50, Ruby's bachelor roommate who identified himself as "a former postcard salesman," recalled that Ruby woke him at 3 a.m. the day after Kennedy was shot, seemed "very, very solemn, very moody." Dallas Rabbi Hillel Silverman, who had known Ruby for ten years, recalled that one day last year Ruby suddenly appeared on Silverman's front yard with half a dozen dogs. Said the rabbi: "Suddenly he began to cry. He said, 'I'm un-



JUDGE BROWN
Just who was the man on trial?

married.' and, pointing to one dog, he said, 'This is my wife,' and, pointing to all the dogs, he said, 'These are my children.' Then he sobbed and cried.' Silverman considered Ruby "a very emotional, unstable, erratic man."

The Doctors. But the bulk of the defense case was based on testimony from that trial genus known as the expert winess (see Tin LAW). First was Yale en Ruby ten psychological tests after is arrest. The results? Said Dr. Schafer: "He gave a rather weighty indication of emotional instability. Schafer's conclusion." There was organic brain was psychomotor epilepsy," and the organic brain was psychomotor epilepsy."

Next was Dr. Martin Towler, a University of Texas neurologist and psychiatrist who had spent hours examining Ruby for Judge Joe Brown in order to offer a neutral source of inmade electroencephalographic examinations (brain-wave readings) of Ruby, told the jury that his graphs showed "paroxysmal discharges" from parts of Ruby's brain-indicating that "the subject is suffering from a section "Strict Attorney Wade saked Towler if he meant

to imply to the jury that Ruby had been out of his mind when he shot Oswald. Replied Towler: "I have not tried to say so."

Then Belli brought in his star doctor, Manfred Guttmacher, 65, of Baltimore, a psychiatrist for 32 years and a veteran witness in court cases. Belli immediately asked him the key question: Was Ruby sane when he killed Oswald? Guttmacher did not hesitate in his answer: "I don't think he was capable of distinguishin right from



PROSECUTOR WADE



DEFENDER BELLI

wrong or realizing the consequences of his act at the time of the shooting."

"A Known Person." Guttmacher ticked off a list of Ruby's deviations: he is a "suicide risk," has a "voracious need" to be loved, especially by "persons in positions of power," has a deep "consciousness of sexual doubt," has a marcissistic concern over his weight and his haddness."

and they was see crushed by the assassination, said Guttmacher, that he spoke of Kennedy "in terms that a person in love would lise," saying again and again, "I fell for that goy." In his state of cout, did not remember killing Oswald, recalled only being wrestled to the floor after the shooting. Said Guttmacher of Ruby's account of that moment: "He are all these people timping on me are all these people timping on me



JACK RUBY

The deviations were not enough. for? I'm a known person, not some kind of a screwball.'"

Belli was elated with Guttmacher's testimony, decided that other defense witnesses would be anticlimactic. The next morning he told Judge Brown: "The defense rests, Your Honor."

That was not, of course, the end of the Ruby case. Henry Wade had three topnotch medical experts of his own waiting to present rebuttal testimony. They were Neurologists Francis Forster of the University of Wisconsin, Roland Mackay of Northwestern Medical School, and Robert S. Schwab of the Harvard Medical School. Each testication of the Course of the Neurologists of the School Robert St. School, and Robert St. School, an

For surrebuttal, Belli summoned from Chicago Dr. Frederic A. Gibbs, a pioneer in electroencephalography. After a midnight flight to Dallas, Gibbs took the stand, said in precise and autoritarian manner: "Il determined that Jack Ruby had a particular, very rare type of epilepsy cases, a very distinctive epileptic pattern."

"Bock to the Lynch Lows." Gibbs was the 66th—and last—witness in the trial. Judge Brown had already framed his horage to the jury, explaining what choice of verdicts they had under Texas and Court was recessed which defense had considered to the consideration of the consideration o

it to the jury after dinner that night.

Then, into the morning hours, came the summations—four for the prosecution, three for the defense, Belli began the defense's final oration shortly before midnight, walked slowly to the jury box and said softly: "Let us see in the small hours of the morning if we can discover comething never lost in this great city of Dallas, I speak of justice. He revealed the stack of charts tracing Ruby's brain ware. At the defense table, big De Ton-ahill wept. Jack Ruby, chalk-white, sat listless and still stilless and still still stilless and still still still stilless and still still stilless and still still stilless and still still still stilless and still sti

The prosecution's lead-off man, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander, insisted that Ruby must die in the electric chair. "Don't tell me it takes guts to shoot a man who is manacled, cried Alexander. "This is a wanton killing. Ruby felt he could kill Oswald and be a hero, make money and become famous." At 12:50 a.m., D.A. Wade wearily arose and, his voice rough with fatigue, said: "You have a cold-blooded killing that could not be more malicious. If you turn this man loose, you'd set civilization back a century. You'd set civilization back to barbarism. You'd set civilization back to the lynch laws. Wade spoke only 15 minutes, wound up saving: "I ask you to show Jack Ruby the same mercy, compassion, and sympathy that he showed Lee Harvey Oswald in the police department."

Wade saf down. The trial was over and the jurors retired to their hotel rooms. They began their deliberations the next morning and, after two hours and 19 minutes, returned their verdict. After Judge Brown read it, he quickly shot a question to the grim-faced jurors: "Is this unanimous? So say ou all? Please hold up your right hands." Twelve hands went up instantly.

#### The Real Corruption

Convicted Teamsters Boss Jimmy Hoffa last week braced himself before U.S. District Judge Frank Wilson in Chattanooga and prepared to take it on the chin. He got it. Wilson slugged Hoffa with a sentence of eight years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for trying to bribe a jury that was hearing conspiracy charges against him in 1962.

Then the judge cut loose with a blistering lecture. Said Wilson: "Most defendants that stand before this court for sentencing have either violated the property rights of other individuals or have violated the personal rights of other individuals.

The standard here convicted of seeking to corrupt the administration of justice itself. You stand here convicted of having tampered, really, with the very soul of this nation. You stand here convicted of participation of the standard per convicted upon which everything else in this nation itself, and that is the administration of justice, because without a fair, proportions of the property of the standard per continue else would be possible in this nation.

country.
"Now, if a conviction of such an offense were to go unpunished, it would
surely destroy this country more quickly and more surely than any combination of any foreign foes that we could
ever possibly have."

Hoffa, whose appeals may postpone his incarceration for a couple of years, stiffly told the judge: "I stand here today and state that I am innocent." Late rhe told newsmen: "I have lived my life, 51 years, serving my fellow man, serving the members of the international union, and nobody can say I have betrayed my trust, because the record speaks for itself."



RUBY JURY RAISES HANDS TO SHOW UNANIMOUS VERDICT "We, the jury, assess the penalty at death."

## THE HEMISPHERE

### THE ALIANZA

A Matter of Climate

The basic principle of the Alianza is that government aid and free enterprise should work together as neatly as a pair of greased pistons. In practice, it is becoming increasingly evident that the pistons tend to get stuck. The Alianza actually works to the detriment of free enterprise, argues Guillermo Moscoso, a United California Bank executive and cousin of Teodoro Moscoso, U.S. representative in the Alianza's inter-American committee. After a three-month study of Latin American economies. Moscoso concluded that governmentto-government programs operate "to the exclusion of the knowledge, power and wealth that free enterprise could bring to the effort."

This week in Chile, New York's Republican Senator Jacob K. Javits went even further. Javits warned against the "erosion of investor confidence" in Latin America, predicted a "great outward tide" of private investment, both in U.S. and local money, unless a major effort is made to reverse the trend. It is up to Latin American governments, said Javits, to do more to improve the climate for business. The private sector actually accounts for 70% of all economic activity in Latin America. And. contrary to popular belief, said Javits, "90% of that private sector is owned by Latin American investors themselves

# FRENCH WEST INDIES De Gaulle's Western Outpost

Most of the Caribbean islands throb to the rallying cries of independence and nationalism. But the French West Indies -Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Guadeloupe's six dependencies-seem as placid as the emerald waters that lap their pearl-white beaches. In the westernmost backwater of Charles de Gaulle's French community 4,250 miles from Paris, natives and tourists sit at sunny, sidewalk tables placidly nibbling crusty French bread and sipping flat French beer; in narrow streets, the scent of bougainvillaea mingles with the fumes of beeping Simcas and Peugeots. And when le grand Charles stops over in Guadeloupe and Martinique this week on the way to and from his four-day visit to Mexico, he will find that the populace-even the Communists-are anxious to maintain ties with France, not to sever them.

The French West Indies were not always so serene. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, they proved a strategic gateway to the Caribbean, provoking a bloody succession of wars between the Spanish, English, Dutch and French. Though France finally won the precious necklace of islands in 1815, it was not until 1946 that the colonies became full-

fledged departments of metropolitan France. Since then Paris has pumped in funds for new schools, roads, hostilas and public buildings. But while it is a superior of the property of the prop

Violence finally erupted in 1951, when unemployed slum dwellers in Martinique staged ugly riots that left three dead and scores injured. France quickly poured in more money, by last year had boosted its annual aid to \$135 million,



40% of the islands' gross national product. There is still oceasional unrest. Last year police picked up 18 Martiniquams who were involved in a half-baked secessionist plot to overthrow the local government. However, the great majority of islanders are strongly Gaullist in their politics and are well aware that French aid is their only realistic hope of raising living standards.

De Gaulle's three-day visit, his first in four years, was planned to be as informal as the French West Indies themselves. He scheduled a few speeches, a few toasts, quiet nights at the homes of feet toasts, quiet nights at the homes of feets, and a quick side trip down to French Guiana, perched on the north-ast shoulder of South America. The islands may get no more aid, but De Gaulle's visit has already yielded one happy distilend. In a stready elided one happy distilend. In Martinique just got its first lick of paint in 30 years.

#### VENEZUELA

A Time of Jubilation

In the courtyard of Miraflores Palace. Rómulo Betancourt took an afternoon stroll, puffing great clouds of smoke from his ever-present pipe. For once, he seemed wholly relaxed, with only the day's vivas echoing in his mind. The first elected President to complete his term in Venezuela's 134 years as a republic, Betancourt had just returned from the inauguration of Raul Leoni, 58, his freely elected successor. Betancourt will leave soon for a long trip to the U.S. and Europe, then plans to write his memoirs. "Did you gather up my slippers?" he asked a palace chambermaid. "You'd better get them or Leoni will wear them.

Absaos All Around. Before Betancourt, Venezuelan Presidents were lucky to leave with their lives, much less their slippers. At Betancourt's own grim imaguration in 1959, leftist agitators threatened mob violence, and army officers talked openly of pulling a coup. Few would have wagered that the new President would last five years and set the nation on its present course of economic development and broad social reform.

Last week in Caracas was officially a time of "national jubilation." Businesses shut down: cheering crowds lined the flag-decked streets. Top-hatted officials from 50 nations, including U.S. Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, were on hand. Remembering the Castrole teaching police cordoned off 48 downtown blocks surrounding the capitol. But there was not a flicker of trouble.

Before a hushed Congress, Betancourt handed Leoni the symbols of office—the presidential sash and the key to the repository of Liberator Simón Bolivar's remains. Leoni received warm abrazos all around, even from opposition party leaders. In the same spirit, be amounced his Cabinet— a Gubed only three of his own Acción Democrática.

Never Again. In an hour-long inaugural address, Leoni pledged to continue Betancourt's program. He outlined plans for expanded housing and education, even greater emphasis on agrarian reform and diversification of industry, continued support for the Alliance for Progress and friendly relations with the U.S. Of the country's outlawed Communists and Castroites, Leoni said: "These parties themselves have the decision on their future. They must leave the road of violence and incorporate themselves into democratic life." Ahead still lay a struggle to hold together a coalition around his minority party. Whatever happens, vowed Leoni, "Venezuela will never tolerate another dictatorship."

### THE WORLD

#### SOUTH VIET NAM

Chips on Khanh

The trio chucking children under the chin, gripping the hands of local leaders and waving gaily at the crowds made an improbable clutch of campaigners. There, grinning broadly and apparently enjoying it, was U.S. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara in boots and suntans. Beside him stood U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, also smiling and waving. A good head below the tall visitors stood the man they were boosting, trim, goateed General Nguyen Khanh, the "strongman" whom the U.S. desperately wants to sell to his own people.

Shaken by two coups in four months, South Viet Nam can ill afford another, for such an upheaval could prove disastrous to the war effort. Hence Mc-Namara's visit to Saigon last weekthe third in five months. On arrival, McNamara placed his hand on Khanh's shoulder in full view of the welcoming crowd at the airport, announced that the 36-year-old career officer "has our admiration, our respect and our com-

plete support.

Barnstorming Act. Next day McNamara and Khanh took off on a barnstorming tour, crisscrossing the guerrilla-infested Mekong Delta and hitting three provincial centers in one day. Their plane was trailed by another carrying two squads of Vietnamese paratroopers, who were to be dropped to protect the V.I.P.s had they been forced down, and was escorted by a halfdozen AD-6 fighters. On the ground the pair plunged into a round of grassroots politicking that left locals gasping. At Cantho, 80 miles southwest of Saigon, McNamara and Khanh ignored a blazing oil-storage tank-set afire by Viet Cong mortars only the night before-and drove to the town square. There McNamara and General Maxwell Taylor, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, each grabbed one of Khanh's stubby arms high in a victory salute. McNamara then wowed the crowd by shouting lustily three times in Vietnamese: "Viet Nam muon nam!" (Viet Nam forever). The act proved such a crowd-pleaser that the barnstormers repeated it everywhere.

At Baclieu, near the South China Sea. McNamara strolled dusty streets, shaking hands and tousling children's hair, while Khanh conferred respectfully with town elders and coddled a baby. "We would make a good team, Khanh cracked to McNamara at one point. When the pair were airlifted by helicopter into Hoa Hao, a thatchroofed village near the Cambodian border and seat of the important Buddhist sect which bears its name, McNamara and Khanh set off on foot for the shrine which once was home of the Hoa Hao sect's late founder. Standing in its silkbedecked interior, McNamara placed both hands before his chest in the Buddhist attitude of prayer and bowed. Afterward, the visitors stood beaming as Khanh presented a U.S.-made hearing aid to the founder's mother, a partly deaf octogenarian who still lives on the place; the old woman seemed baffled but appreciative.

The biggest reception came two days later when McNamara, Lodge and Khanh carried the show to the northern city of Hué, only 55 miles from the Red North Viet Nam border. At the airport the party was almost swept off its feet by anti-Communist, placard-waving students (BOB, NO MORE BAY OF PIGS), and during the drive into town an estimated 50,000 citizens-half the population-lined the route in pouring rain. Speaking from a platform hard by the storied Perfume River, Defense Secretary McNamara vowed continued U.S. military aid to South Viet Nam "now and forever.

Ample Opportunity, Slightly selfconscious at the start, the normally unbending McNamara soon warmed to the part of stump politician; time and again he and Khanh waved clasped hands to the crowds. Said one brasshat: "Bob loved it. In the end, you couldn't keep him away from a cam-

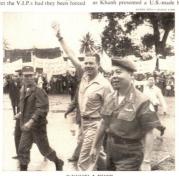
era or a microphone."

It was not all politicking. One of McNamara's primary goals was a round of intensive briefings from Lodge, General Paul Harkins and other U.S. officials. With them he had ample opportunity to discuss all the alternatives open to the U.S. in the effort to salvage victory from the deadlocked little guerrilla war. He knew that back home there was a growing conviction among many Americans that 1) the Vietnamese alone probably could not win the war no matter how much money and weaponry they were given, 2) the U.S. should ship more troops to South Viet Nam, discard its "adviser" role and forcefully engage in the fighting, 3) the war must be vigorously carried to North Viet Nam if necessary.

Compromise Course, McNamara apparently opposes direct commitment of U.S. troops at present to combat the Viet Cong Communists. Back in Washington at week's end, he delivered a 1-hr. 15-min. verbal report to President Johnson, prepared a long written memorandum as well. Pentagon sources predicted that McNamara, while not discarding the possibility of some form of harassment against North Viet Nam, such as hit-and-run raids by Vietnamese guerrillas, was expected to urge that Washington simply step up its logistical

support.

Such a compromise course might possibly stave off disaster while minimizing, for the Johnson Administration, the risk of a major war in an election year. But it all had a familiar ring, since McNamara had expressed many of the same hopes about the short-lived junta that preceded Khanh.



M-NAMARA & KHANH "We would make a good team."



TURKISH FLEET ON STATION Soil for the General Staff.

#### **CYPRUS**

Scorpions in a Bottle

"Surrender, you Turkish dogs, or we will kill you all!" This cry blared from a loudspeaker on an armor-plated bulldozer in the Cypriot coastal town of Ktima. From behind sandbags in the town's Turkish quarter, embattled partisans screamed back: "Come closer, you Greek swine, and you will die!"

Like two scoppions in a bottle. Greek and Turkish Cypriets were still relentlessly tearing at each other. The latest battle began when Greeks fought Turks with bazookas, heavy machine guns, mortars and grenades. By the time British troops wrung a cease-fire from the combatants, 24 had died and more than 60 were wounded in the bloodiest week of fighting on Cyprus this year.

Cruising Fleet. From Turkey came roars of indignation. Five thousand Ankara students marched through the capital shouting "Down with Makarios Others gathered at the statue of Kemal Ataturk, modern Turkey's founder, to sing his favorite marching song: The Mist Covers the Top of the Mountain. Then they marched angrily to army headquarters to present a parcel of Cyprus soil to the General Staff. The demonstrators wanted action from the government, and they got it in the form of a gravely worded note issued by the Foreign Office. "The massacre, which is becoming a genocide, has forced Turkey to review its peace-loving and patient attitude," declared the note, adding that if the cease-fire on Cyprus was not immediately restored. Turkey would undertake "unilateral intervention. Word spread that Turkey's expeditionary force massed at the seaport of Iskenderun was ready to invade Cyprus

The threat of war stunned Greece. In Athens, Defense Ministry chiefs hastily called a 5:30 a.m. military conference, and the Greek navy was ordered to cruise off the island of Rhodes, accompanied by transports loaded with paratroopers. Said aging Premier George Papandreou: "If Turkey enters the insane asylum, we will too."

Followers & Leaders. The crisis abruptly focused attention on the laggard United Nations peacekeeping force which, it seemed, was still only in the discussion stage. Two weeks ago, the Security Council had authorized such a force but, despite backstage urging by Britain and the U.S., it had not yet been assembled. "Events move very rapidly these days," said Canada's Prime Minister Lester Pearson, inferring that they move far faster than governments. Canada was willing to supply 1,000 soldiers but did not intend to be the only partner of Britain in a peacekeeping operation.

Sweden was also ready to send troops but demanded that at least one other neutral, non-NATO nation join the operation as well. Finland would libt bill, but could not immediately because President Urbo Kekkonen was out of the country, Brazil, torn by domestic unrest and a faltering economy, could not spare even a batalion. That left trapped by a Cabinet crisis, was without a government, and Ireland was willing to Jay Goldower, not lead was

Criminal Litany. The Turkish ultimatum brought this hesitancy to an end. Cyprus' U.N. Ambassador Zenon Rossides frantically asked for an emergency meeting of the Security Council. When it met, at 6:20 p.m. on Friday, Rossides excitedly recited an hour-long litany of alleged Turkish crimes. Turkey's veteran Ambassador Orhan Eralp made a five-minute rebuttal. Refusing to "rehash" the past, Eralp described the Turkish ultimatum as a "note of warning" that called for Greek Cypriot observance of "human rights." cluded: "The time for words has passed. Let us proceed to action."



Once again, the nonpermanent members of the Council came to the rescue. They produced a new resolution requiring all member states to "refrain from any action or threat of action likely to worsen the situation," and "requested" that U Thant press on with his peacekeeping efforts. Next day there was a breakthrough on the troop bottleneck. Sweden planned to send in an advance force of several hundred men from its contingent with the U.N. force in Gaza. Canada dispatched a small group of officers as a "reconnaissance mission." Another 1,000 Canadian troops prepared to take off for Nicosia this week. Other nations had weighed in with money, the U.S., \$2,-000,000; Britain, \$1,000,000; Greece, \$500,000: Turkey, \$100,000. At week's end Greece and Turkey

were no longer eyeball to eyeball. But the truce was still an uneasy one subject to the whims of fanatic Cypriot gunmen of both Greek and Turkish persuasion. The crisis offered a fertile ground for big-power meddling. France's President Charles de Gaulle backed the Greek Cypriot position. which made him a hero to the Greeks, while U.S. President Lyndon Johnson was being burned in effigy in Athens. The Soviet Union was also happily taking sides in a quarrel between NATO partners, and gave down-the-line support to the government of Cyprus' President Archbishop Makarios, who had interrupted his crisis-ridden week to attend the funeral of Greece's King Paul.

#### GREECE

Sorrow in Athens

To a roll of muffled drums, 100 sailros of the Royal Hellenic Navy towed the caisson earrying the coffin of King Paul of the Hellenes through the streets of Athens. Flanking the coffin were 20 czones in tasseled red hats, pleated kilts and pompon shoes, their weapons carred upside down in mourning, Aides cushions, and after the carriage came the King's riderless white horsy.

Clutching the hand of his distraught

mother, Queen Frederika, Greece's new King Constantine, 23, headed a funeral cortege that included five reigning monarchs and scores of princes, Presidents and Premiers. At Metropolitan Catheral, 50 bearded Greek Orthodox bishops in white and gold robes assisted the emony. As the service ended, Frederika kissed her husband's collin, then broke into uncontrollable sobs.

Outside the church nearly 1,000,000 people clogged the streets, at times halting the procession until police could clear a passage. Cheers greeted Constantine, the bereaved Queen Mother,



CONSTANTINE & FREDERIKA
In the square, a cry for Enosis.

and former U.S. President Harry Truman who, 17 years ago to the day, had proposed the Truman Doctrine that saved Greece from Communism. But the loudest applause went to Cyprus' Archbishop Makarios. Detaching himself from the procession as it waited to convey the body to burial at Tatol Palace, north of Athens, Makarios Sulared, to the procession of the procession of the property of the procession of the proting their cries for Enosis—union of Cyprus and Greece.

The demonstration for Makarios underscored Greec's most pressing problem. With the whopping majority held in Parliament by his coalition Center Union Party, new Premier George Paandreou, 76, could normally expect to make good his pledge for tax cuts, pay for all and rural redevelopment. Papandreou's treasury still has a surplus, and the economy is growing at the rate of 71% a year. But the success of Papandreou's program depends on the settlement of the Cyprus problem at no disadvantage to Greece; until accord is reached, Papandreou is hobbled.

Already the Cyprus crisis and the resulting anti-American demonstrations in Greece have at least temporarily scared off millions of U.S. investment dollars desperately needed to speed up Greek industrialization. Income from tourism has plummeted and the maintenance of the military on constant alert is a steady drain on the government's coffers. Though Papandreou and Constantine both favor a moderate solution to the Cyprus problem, popular indignation on the question could endanger the government-and the throne-unless some sort of settlement clearly favorable to Greece is achieved. Thus the future of an old man named Papandreou and a young man named Constantine depend in no little part on a middleaged man named Makarios.

#### COLD WAR

#### The 120-Mile Error

One of the trickiest games of the cold war is a sort of airborne electronic "chicken," in which a high-speed aircraft without warning dashes headlong for the enemy's border, turning away just in time. The game is played both by East and West, and not just for fun. From such phony forays has come a wealth of crucial information about one another's defense carabilities.

Occasionally, daring pilots venture across the frontiers into enemy territory -intentionally or by navigational accident. One Soviet technique has been to send a MIG jet screaming down the bristling line of Western air-defense radars and fighter strips along the border of East and West Germany, remaining just inside Communist territory. Then the MIG darts suddenly across the dead line. As Western units scramble, delicate Soviet receivers across the border carefully note how long it takes the planes to get in the air, detect changes in frequencies of allied radars and radio circuits, check the order of battle, even learn to recognize individual flyers' voices and tactical commands. Then the intruding MIG scoots back to safety.

Making for the Mosel. In the past two years, according to one unofficial source. Soviet jets have poked their noses into Western airspace 95 times—mostly on just such sniffing missions. But when a Western plane goes into Communist territory, innocently or not, the Russians do not hesitate to shoot. Since 1950, 108 U.S. airmen have died or disappeared within Communist airspace with the communist airspace of the community of the last special with the communist airspace of the community of the com

Last week a U.S. Air Force RB-66B reconnaissance bomber bellowed off the runway at Toul-Rosières airbase in

France, then sloped east by northeast on a routine, 21-hour "navigational training mission." The flight plan called for the 700-mp.h., twin-jet bember to swing over Germany's beautiful Mosel to the reason of the swing over Germany's beautiful Mosel to the head of the swing of the swing swing and all titude changes to Hahn and bome. The flight plan should have brought the plane and its three-macree was closer to the border than 70 miles. But somewhere between Hahn and Bremerhaven somebody slipped, and Bremerhaven somebody slipped, and Bremerhaven somebody slipped, and Bremerhaven somebody slipped, for the swing swing slipped, and the swing slipped of course—a tremendous erra tremendous erra

off course—a tremendous error."
Potted Chicken? As radarmen called fruitlessly for a course change, the big swept-wing Douglas jet crossed into Communist East Germany in the vicinity of the central Berlin air corridor. Moments later, two swift blips rose on the radar screens-Soviet MIGs in deadly pursuit. The slower-moving blip that marked the RB-66 leaped suddenly into wrenching, zigzag evasive maneuvers, four minutes later disappeared from the screen well within East German territory. On the ground, a German schoolboy watched the last moments of the fight: "The fighter closed on the bomber from behind and fired on it. The American plane burst into flames, I saw a fireball on one wing. The crew of three came out by parachute. The first two came out together. The third one came a bit later.

The Russians, of course, claimed they had potted a chicken, cried loudly that the plane had been reconnoitering military installations. The U.S., for its part, stuck to the story of a navigational error, demanded immediate release of both men and wreckage. Whatever the nature of the 88-665 mission, the Russians had all the ingredients for a fart, propagnada-loaded "show trial" like that of U-2 Pilot Francis Gary Powers. It remained to be seen if they would

#### RUSSIA

#### The Last Laugh

Back in 1956, when Nikita Khrushchev's risky gamble on the Virgin Lands seemed to be paying off, the Soviet ruler gleefully gibbed at Western Green and the Western Green and Western Green an

But Nikita laughed too soon. Yields in Kazakhstan slumped from an initial 16 bu, per acre to 5 bu, per acre last year, and Moscow was forced to buy more than 11 million tons of grain abroad. Inevitably, rumors spread that the Kremlin would scrap the Virgin call declaration last week implied just that. After spending \$7.4 billion and drafting \$50,000 fulltime farmers to



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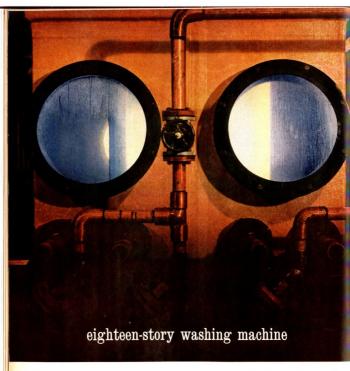
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new idea in American steelmaking, another way we've found to give our customers better steels, faster and more efficiently.



work on the dubious project, the regime seemed to feel it was time to stop cultivating additional acreage in the far-off Virgin Lands, concentrate instead on raising output in the more fertile regions of European Russia.

Presumably, it was too early-and too embarrassing-to talk about actual abandonment of the whole scheme and the return of the workers to more fruitful pursuits elsewhere in the Soviet Union, After all, Khrushchev's reputation was at stake, which was why Prayda last week was still calling the experiment "a remarkable page in our

#### country's history.

#### WEST GERMANY The Painful Purgative

Hearing the testimony, one judge had a heart seizure. Women jurors, spectators and journalists burst into tears. Day after day the mountain of grisly evidence grew higher as survivors of Hitler's death factory at Auschwitz confronted 22 of their tormentors on trial in Frankfurt's Town Hall.

Some guards could not sleep well at night unless they had beaten someone to death during the day, recalled Dr. Otto Wolken, 60, an Austrian physician at Auschwitz. Calmly pointing out one defendant, Stephan Baretzki, Wolken explained how the guard organized "rabbit hunts." A prisoner would kneel down before Baretzki. At the order "Go, go," the inmate would scamper away on all fours. Then he was shot in the back. While the police dogs at Auschwitz slept in warm, clean kennels with concrete floors, humans were housed in filthy, crowded barracks where they lapped the muddy floor for a few drops of spilled soup.

Squirming Bundles. Describing his pitifully equipped infirmary. Wolken told how he had tied an aspirin with a ribbon and a sign that said: "Prisoners with temperatures of less than 100° lick once, those with temperatures higher than 100° lick twice." Another prisonerphysician, Dr. Ella Lingens, saw squirming infants, which she at first thought were bundles of old clothing, thrown alive into the fires of the crematorium after the gassed bodies of their mothers. Another ex-inmate testified tearfully that this method of killing babies was ordered by the Nazis because there was a severe shortage of gas for the adult death chambers.

The Frankfurt trial was part of a massive, painful effort by West Germans to purge the nation of its Nazi past by finally facing the facts of how and why 4,000,000 Jews, Poles, Russians and gypsies perished at Ausch-witz. Other grim facts from Hitler's hideous era were emerging at the euthanasia trial in Limburg, where Hans Hefelmann, 58, an agronomist, was in the dock, charged with complicity in the Nazis' monstrous euthanasia scheme. Hefelmann was nabbed early this year along with three other former executives in the project called Operation

Mercy Killing. Two of the defendants committed suicide (TIME, Feb. 21); another, Dr. Gerhard Bohne, fled to Argentina, where last week he was fighting extradition; and so Hefelmann alone was left to tell the court the reasons for exterminating hordes of Germans who were even slightly mentally or physically defective.

Even the Senile. Hefelmann testified that his euthanasia group, dubbed the sane asylum and other isolated institu-

"Reich Working Committee for Cure and Care Institutions," was headquartered at No. 4 Tiergartenstrasse in Berlin, a title that for secrecy's sake was shortened to "T-4." There was housed the massive bureaucracy that set up carbon monoxide chambers at an intions around Germany-all dedicated to the task of eliminating the weak from Hitler's society. Questionnaires went out

#### CAMBODIA

#### Drift to the Left

Prince Norodom Sihanouk has long demanded that Britain and the U.S. come up with a plan to guarantee Cambodia's neutrality and safeguard its frontiers from archenemies Thailand and South Viet Nam. But when no proposal met his approval, Sihanouk became convinced of a Western plot to partition his nation. Last week, Sihanouk's obsessive suspicion of the West cued a violent riot in Pnompenh which resulted in the sacking of the British and U.S. embassies and spotlighted Cambodia's alarming drift toward Communism.

The riot began slowly. Outside the two embassies, Cambodian police and government officials stood idly by as 10,000 hooligans were marshaled into position by a Ministry of Information



RIOTERS AT U.S. EMBASSY Calculated slap.

to every mental hospital in the nation; doctors were required to designate for T-4 all schizophrenics, mongoloid idiots, microcephalics, hydrocephalics, epileptics, and even patients suffering from simple senility. All physicians were reguired to advise T-4 of the births of retarded children; midwives were paid two marks (50¢) for each handicapped baby they turned in to Hefelmann's office. Each serious case was earmarked for the gas chamber; later, a few ounces of ashes were sent to the next of kin. with a note from Hefelmann giving a fabricated cause of death. German churchmen cried out so vigorously from the pulpit that the program eventually was halted. But the protests were too late to save 200,000 victims from their tragic fate.

T-4's executors have never been able to understand why they were put on trial. Explained Hefelmann, who personally was accused of helping to gas 70,000 adults and 3,000 children: "I saw everything from a purely ethical standpoint. An honest affirmation of mercy killings should be seen as a sentiment of Christian sympathy."

soundtruck, which led the chant: "Yankee Go Home." Then, under a barrage of rocks and bricks, the rioters broke through police lines and stormed the U.S. embassy. They overturned and burned cars, tore down the U.S. flag, replaced it with the Cambodian emblem. As embassy personnel huddled behind tear-gas-armed Marine guards on the third floor, the demonstrators ransacked ground-floor offices, destroying papers and smashing equipment. At the British embassy, the whole process was repeated, even to painting "Down with the Americans" on the walls. Said one Briton: "That was the final indignity,

Though the Cambodian government promised to pay for the damages, Si-hanouk called the riot "inexcusable but comprehensible," said that the mob was goaded by "the repeated humiliations inflicted on their country by the Anglo-Saxon powers" (total U.S. aid to Cambodia since 1954; \$340 million). In a calculated slap at the West, Sihanouk went on to discuss neighboring Laos in a way that all but recognized the Communist Pathet Lao as its real government, also announced that he would

soon send a delegation to Hanoi to negotiate a border-demarcation agreement with Communist North Viet Nam. Since South Viet Nam-and not North -borders on Cambodia, any such treaty implied recognition of Hanoi as the government of all Viet Nam.

Sihanouk's drift to the left is based on his conviction that all southern Asia will one day be dominated by Communist China. By cozying up to the Reds now, he hopes to get the best terms possible if and when Cambodia is finally forced to become a Chinese satellite. "I see things as they are," he says, "not as I would like them to be.



DENI DELLA Unexpected touch-down.

#### ALGERIA

#### Unrest in the Kabylia

After a seven-day visit with his neutralist pal, Marshal Tito, Algeria's President Ahmed ben Bella last week set off for home. By rights, Ben Bella should have flown 1,060 miles southwest to Algiers. Instead, his Russian-piloted Ilyushin-18 plane headed north and touched down at France's Melun airport, 26 miles from Paris. There, a helicopter was waiting to hustle Ben Bella to the Château de Champs for a con-

ference with Charles de Gaulle. What was the purpose of this dramatic but curiously clandestine meeting, just 48 hours before De Gaulle took off on his long-heralded visit to Mexico? The men are not close friends. In fact, the meeting at Melun was the first time De Gaulle had laid eyes on Ben Bella since World War II in Italy, when le grand Charles had pinned a military medal on Ben Bella, then an obscure master sergeant in the Free French forces.

Both heads of state remained publicly noncommittal but, after a 100-min. conference, they emerged smiling, and Ben Bella told newsmen, "For me this was an historic event. What a great man, what a great mind!" Informed observers thought the talk dealt with 1) a better share in Saharan oil for Algeria, 2) an increase in French aid, now running at \$200 million annually, and 3) Algerian membership in a proposed Mediterranean pact that would include France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain, Tuni-

sia and Morocco. Village Kings. The conference with De Gaulle would probably strengthen Ben Bella against his own opposition at home. He could use some strengthening, for Algeria has been plagued with growing unrest in recent weeks. Despairing of ever finding local jobs, thousands of Algerians leave each week to work in France. Armed rebel bands roam the Great Kabylia mountains, where trouble usually starts in Algeria, and attacks on police posts and government offices are mounting.

The chief rebel is Hocine Ait Ahmed, 38, who took to the hills in 1963 and is still holed up with his guerrillas near Michelet. Ait Ahmed patriotically called off his war last October, when border fighting broke out between Algeria and Morocco. But now that there is peace, Ait Ahmed has returned to the attack, with guns, bombs and pamphlets urging Ben Bella's soldiers to desert.

Rebel hopes for a widespread general revolt rest on the peasant masses and the thousands of unemployed workers in the cities. So far, peasant anger has been directed more at the "little village kings" and the overprivileged army than at Ben Bella himself. In the oasis village of Tolga last month, a furious crowd pummeled the mayor and the local F.L.N. political bosses, grabbed three buses and drove to Biskra to protest that the bosses had pocketed government relief funds. From Ouled Diellal and Ourellal come reports that hungry peasants have set fire to party headquarters and even liquidated some party

Loyal Commander, But Ben Bella's hold on the government and the nation really depends on the support of the 50,000-man Algerian army and its ascetic commander, Colonel Houari Boumedienne, who is also Defense Minister and Vice President of Algeria. With a monthly salary of about \$50, the average soldier is far better off than the average Algerian citizen, and in every crisis so far, Boumedienne has proved loval to Ben Bella.

Even so, last week the government acted to strengthen its position by streamlining the army's regional commands from seven to five, re-emphasizing the authority of Colonel Boumedienne, and announcing that the long overdue F.L.N. party congress will be held in April and will be open even to some of the regime's opponents and critics And the meeting with De Gaulle did no harm since, once independence was achieved, le grand Charles became a hero to Algerians because of his role in helping them achieve it.

#### IRAN

#### The 18th Premier

Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, the Shah of Iran, changes Premiers as casually as other men change suits. In Teheran last week, he courteously turned out Assadollah Alam, the 17th Premier in the Shah's 22-year reign, and appointed as Premier No. 18 elegant Hassanali Mansur, who holds a degree in economics and political science from Paris University and is married to an Iranian beauty and heiress named Farideh

Outgoing Premier Alam had spent 19 months in office, taking over a bankrupt treasury from his predecessor and building up a foreign exchange balance of more than \$100 million. Alam had also fought hard for the Shah's "white revolution," which is aimed at bettering the lot of Iran's desperately poor 16 million peasants, while curbing the absentee landowners and mullahs (Moslem priests), who bitterly oppose all reforms. But Alam, an old personal friend of the Shah, had come to power in the awkward period in 1962 when there was no Majlis (parliament), and the Shah ruled by decree. Mansur, representing the majority New Iran Party in today's Majlis, has a solid political base. Alam will not suffer overmuch: he becomes guardian of the Shah's son, three-year-old Crown Prince Reza, and president of Pahlevi University in

Hassanali Mansur began grooming himself for the premiership in 1961 when he established a 194-man committee of fellow experts to draw up



HASSANALI MANSUR

improvements in Iran. His new Cabinet is composed of 22 technicians, whose average age is 42; while, at 40, Mansur himself is Iran's youngest Premier in

40 years.

40 years.

40 years.

410 year

Among the first to go may be the chief of the State Budget Department, who was asked to submit a draft of the fiscal-year budget. The official replied, "What kind of budget do you want, sir? A balanced budget, a budget with a deficit, or a budget with a surplus?" Snapped Mansur: "We are going to stop fooling the public and fooling ourselves."

#### ZANZIBAR

#### Odd Man Out

As East African Airways flight 30d approached Zanzibiar one day approached Zanzibiar one day last week, a message flashed ahead: "It is I, the field marshal, who comes. Have my army and the press waiting." Zanzibaris could not fail to recognize the unique style of John Okello, the messanic Ugandan house-painter-turned-coup put Zanzibar's black Afro-Shirazi Party in power two months ago. But all that awaited Field Marshal Okello was rejection.

Appointment in Nairobi, His 1,200man army was gone-dissolved by burly President Abeid Karume, who had tired of Okello's manic ravings. No sooner had the field marshal arrived than Karume sent him winging back to the mainland. There, Okello called a press conference on the veranda of Tanganvika's Dar es Salaam Club, sadly explained that he had been kicked out of Zanzibar because some people, "four or five" at least, felt he carried the seeds of death. "Wherever I go there will be bloodshed," he mourned. But the old elan returned when he was asked how many had died in the coup. "Of my enemies, 11,999," he boasted "Of my own men, nine.

And what of the future? "I will be dead in nine months," he wept. "God has told me. Someone, a Somali I think, will shoot me in Natrobi. However hard I my to get away, death will be there."
I my to get away, death will be there."
ment in Natrobi (where he claimed he had less than two shillings to his name). Okello found himself persona non grata. So he bought himself a dark blue Peu-striped cane, and set off for Usanda.

No Surprises. With the oddest man in the Zanzibar revolutionary triumvirate out of the way, President Karume and his Peking-leaning Foreign Minister. Abdul Rahman Mohamed ("Babu"). were free to forge ahead with reforms. Their first target: the "degrading" rickshase that these the narrow streets of Store Quarter, "No longer will men work an animals on Zanzibar's Ararune declared, personally putting the torch to a pile of gaoline-soaked rickshas. To avoid political backfire, he promised the woners \$280 (each in compensation.

Next on Karume's agenda was land reform, a basic concern of any African revolutionary leader. Last week, Karume announced that the huge, Arabowned clove and coconut plantations

zens couldn't have cared less about the coup. But the combination of French steel and Mba's flinty threats of "total punishment" once he was back in office finally struck a spark. In Libreville's Lalal quarter, a dissonant mob formed. Fired up on payday whisky, it marched on the capital's central mark. The rioters were finally dispersed in a crunching whilf of para rifle butts.

Fearing a full-scale rising, Mba clamped a 6:30 p.m. curfew on the capital, then arrested Opposition Leader Jean-Hilaire Aubame, who had head-



RICKSHAS BURNING Untroubled by backfire.

on the main island would be "reallocated." Also nationalized were the shops and houses of Stone Town, from the tops of their Moorish-styled roofs to their brass-studded mahogany doors. All of this could only please the black majority on whom Karume bases his popularity. Equally pleasing was his crackdown on those bastions of squash and snobbery, the clubs. Visiting British Commonwealth Relations Secretary Duncan Sandys was sipping tea in the English Club at the very moment Karume nationalized it and all other "racial" clubs. Was Sandys affronted? Hardly. Said he: "I do not think anything would surprise me very much in Zanzibar."

#### GABON

#### Sure Cure for Sterility

"Sterile agitation," sniffed Charles de Gaulle when riny Gabon's 400-man army rose against its President last month. The coup, De Gaulle decided, had no popular support, so into the rearest hundreds of tough French paratroopers. Overnight, De Gaulle's old, autocratic friend Leon Mb was back in power. It looked so simple, but by last week Charles de Gaulle had learned something even simpler; nothing curelling like high-handed intervention.

At the outset, Gabon's 450,000 citi-

ed the short-lived provisional government. Though Aubame had never been particularly popular, the arrest ballooned him to heroic proportions in the looned him to heroic proportions in the exploded with new violence, and in the plare of burning shops and houses, Libreville's French population—largely composed of old Indo-China and Algerian colons—noticed that only the Americans were spared the angry mob's

To Gabon's 6,000 Frenchmen that meant only one thing: the U.S. had been behind the abortive coup in hopes of discountenancing le grand Charles. This pied-noir illogic reached all the way to Paris' Quai d'Orsay, where foreign-office officials helped spread the rumor. Last week the anti-American feeling coalesced into violence. A Simca-load of color of the control o

In his presidential palace, where he had been hiding since the French put him back in power. Autocrat Mba promised a thorough investigation. But it took no board of inquiry to conclude that Mba and the French have only themselves to blame for allowing start and the property of the prop





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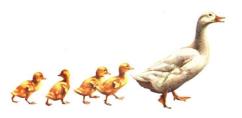
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#### Not all leaders are born



#### some are made

The rather handsome car above is what you might call a twotime winner. Dodge is leading the nation in percentage sales increase for the second straight year.

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lively V8 that goes on regular gas. 5. The self-adjusting brakes and 32,000-mile interval between major grease jobs. 6. The solid way it's put together, 7. The price (right with Ford and Chevy). 8. The way their Dodge Dealer does business.

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the swinging set of trend-setters that is changing the look and feel of the low-price field, You'll find them at your Dependable



Back in 1955, a handout-hopeful Briton wrote the wife of Massachusetts' junior U.S. Senator complaining about the amounts that the Kennedys spent "frivolously." "Your letter has made me most unhappy," replied Jacqueline Kennedy, "How wonderful it would be if this were a world where £7,000 or \$20,000 were merely to me the sum spent on an evening party, as you put it-if that were true, I would give what I could to enable you to start a new life." Last year, still anxious for some profit, Ronald Munro sold the handwritten, four-page letter to a professional dealer. When it is sold in New York City this week, it is expected to bring at least \$1,000, more than any letter from a living woman has ever previously fetched at auction.

Calories Don't Count blared the title, and delighted fatties swallowed every word of Dr. Herman Taller's book, They also gobbled tons of safflower-oil capsules as prescribed by Taller. It was bad enough when the Food & Drug Administration retorted that calories do indeed count and that safflower oil is worthless. But Taller's own fat was really in the fire when it came out that he apparently had a financial interest in a safflower-pill manufacturer endorsed in the book. That, said a Federal indictment filed last week, amounts to mail fraud, conspiracy and violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act. If convicted, pudgy Taller faces a maximum of 239 years of good starchy prison fare.

Sometimes a ZIP code is superfluous. Addresses like "A Grand Old Soldier" and "The Great Man" are quite enough when the letters are among the 20,000 get-well notes that have been sent to Dougles MacArthur, now mending in Walter Reed Army Hospital.

Of course, they insured Olivia de Havilland's jaw and Durante's nose, but what Lloyd's of London likes to cover best is a pair of legs. First they took on Gra-



INSUREE DICKINSON \$15,000 per inch.

ble's gams, then insured Marlene Dietrich from toe to thigh. Now Angie Dickinson, 32, Captain Newman M.D.'s favorite nurse, has got a policy on her props. Her studio thinks they're worth \$1,000,000, or about \$15,000 per wellturned inch. Nice round figure.

The '64 Caddie was barreling along at 76 m.p.h. That was exactly 46 too many, and Denver's Champion Ticket Writer James ("Buster") Smider set out to add another notch to his pad, Some feated Champion Sonny Liston, who just hours before had been happily modeling has with his wike Sadly, Sonny did not have a valid Colorado driver's license. What he did have was a concealed ,22-cal, automatic pistol, also unificared booked on the concealed-weapon and the concealed-weapo



SONNY & WIFE

no-license charges, plus careless, reckless and speedy driving. As an ex-con, he also faces a possible felony rap for carrying a weapon, concealed or not. He shoulda never left that stool.

Love equals zero in tennis, and love all seems to be the score in the 16-year marriage of 1947 Wimbledon Chambard and the 1948 Wimbledon Chambard and the 1948 Wimbledon Edward and the 1948 Wimbledon Edward is now in Reno, and to quiet any blue-blooded buzz, the chemicals millionheir decided to issue a statement "for her of the 1948 Wimbledon Edward E

All that her husband left was a mountain estate, 40 miles northeast of Florence. Now, almost 19 years after his



MARIA & MAMA MUSSOLINI
19 years later.

death. Benito's widow, Donna Rachele Mussolini, 73, has opened a new restaurant on the grounds. Called Le Caminate (dialect for "the promenades"), it specializes in game dishes, notamet (dialect for "the promenades"), and a breast-of-chicken concoction well-amed for her daughter-in-law Maria's sister. Sophie Loren. Simple, white-marked for the size of the size of

Seven's a pretty special number, and a pretty special number is just what sixtimes-divorced Barbara Hutton found for her next match. European royalty is old crown these days, so Babs, 51 went East and found a prince tucked away, in Laos, of all places. It looks as if she'll marry him this week, probably in Mexico. Her find is Dogn Vinh, who also answers to the name of Raymond. A sometime painter who mysteriously hails somehow from Viet Nam, he is the adopted son of Royalist Prince Boun Oum's uncle, and should be just the man to parry cocktail-circuit gambits such as "Can we save Southeast Asia?" With Hutton's millions in on the action, of course we can.

Father phoned the news to Prince Charles, 15, but he will likely have to wait until hols to see the new prince (see MILESTONES). Gordonstoun school carefully treats Charles like any other student-but the other students don't. "How can you treat a boy as just an ordinary chap when his mother's portrait is on the coins you spend, the stamps you use?" asks a former schoolmate. In the April Redbook, Patrick Pelham-Jones paints a stark picture of the future king. Since commoner types "don't chum up with him lest they be accused of 'sucking up,' " Charles's only real friends are two other princes at the school. "Charlie-boy," as he is occasionally called behind his back, often walks to classes alone.

What can you say after you've said it all? You say it all over again. But the Feds who are looking after Informer

# NOV. 7, 1963...



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Joseph Valachi, 60, don't care if it does become a bore. In the District of Columbia jail where he is resting his weary bones and wagging tongue, Joe has been asked to whip up an autobiography in hopes that he will drop a few pearls about swine he forgot before. But Joe is taking the whole thing as a serious publishing venture, says a CBS newsman who got hold of the first paragraph of The Real Thing. "To begin with," writes Joe, "I must say I came from the poorest family on earth. As a boy I went barefoot most of the time and never did I receive anything at Christmas. I believed in Santa Claus and hung my stocking up, but never found an When he did, of course, it was

Midst laurels stood: Poetess Phyllis McGinley, 58, awarded Notre Dame's annual Laetare Medal, the most prestigious honor conferred on a Roman



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Catholic layman in the U.S., "worn only by men and women whose genius has ennobled the arts and sciences, illustrated the ideals of the Church and enriched the heritage of humanity"; Au-thor John Updike, 32, Critic Aileen Word, 40, and Poet John Crowe Ronsom, 75, each presented with a \$1,000 National Book Award for last year's The Centaur, John Keats: The Making of a Poet and Selected Poems, respectively; Arizona Democrat Carl Havden. 86, now the Senator with the longest record of service in the entire history of the Senate, having passed the longevity total of the late Wyoming Republican Francis Warren; and U.S. Ambassador Fulton Freeman, 48, given the Cruz de Boyacá—Colombia's highest award, previously reserved only for heads of state and never before bestowed on a North American-by President Guillermo Valencia, who said of Freeman, soon to move to Mexico: "The most extraordinary ambassador Colombia has ever had.

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SUPERINTENDENT NUS (LEFT) & RESIGNING TEACHERS

A few knuckleheads and a town-splitting controversy.



BOARD MEMBER GILDERBLOOM

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Pleasantville's Unpleasantness ENTERING PLEASANTVILLE, IA.

PLEASANTVILLE, IA.
HOME OF 1,023 FRIENDLY PEOPLE
AND FEW KNUCKLEHEADS
The highway sign's last line is

The highway sign's last line is no longer a gag in Pleasantville, a farm center near Des Moines, where friendly people now call one another Communists or John Birchers, 19 of the town's 34 teachers have quit, and replacements cannot be found to teach 700 children.

Among the key opponents in this town-splitting controversy are School Superintendent Fred C. Nus and Housewife Elberta Gilderbloom, a former teacher whom Nus once turned for the school board, won, and last fall helped elect two ultraconservative members, including one who says he sympathizes with the John Birch Society. The three dominate the five-member board, and Net Leart work under you, then you won't work under me."

Moving in on Nus's responsibilities, Mrs. Gilderbloom and her supporters voted to toss out a faculty-designed change in the grading system, and began meddling in classrooms. One teacher was told to stop class discussion of Communism; another was reprimanded for mentioning menstruation in a mixed physiology class. Some students, says one history teacher, began taking a blindly ultrarightist line in class-calling federal aid to education "Communistic," for example, and criticizing President Johnson for being friendly with Auto Unionist Walter Reuther. At the same time. Pleasantville was well supplied with right-wing literature, much of it distributed by a café owner who asserts that "Communism is infiltrating our schools through the National Education Association

Last December, Superintendent Nus was forced to resign, as of the end of the school year, and most of the departing teachers are quitting out of sympathy for him. The N.E.A.-affiliated Iowa State Education Association has urged all teachers to refuse iobs in

#### EDUCATION

Pleasantville. The Iowa house of representatives has voted unanimously to investigate. Many townspeople now ruefully admit that they were "asleep at the last election."

Whatever the outcome, not all Pleasantville teachers agree that quitting is the best way to handle "un-bearable working conditions." Says History Teacher Hazel M. Flora: "If the Birch Society is here, then the place for me is right here in school—teaching American history to my students."

#### **TEACHING**

#### Does Sodom Love Gomorrah?

When public schools han the Bible to duck religious controversy, they reck-leasly cut off a sturdy taproot of secular cutture. To measure the cost, English Newton (Mass.) High School devised a 112-question quizo n simple Biblical alusions, sprang it on five classes of bright, college-bound juniors and seniors. In The English Journal, he reports of "cultural deprivation."

"Several pupils thought that Sodom and Gomorrah were lovers; that the four horsemen appeared on the Acropolis; that the Gospels were written by Matthew, Mark, Luther and John; that Eve was created from an apple; that Jesus was baptized by Moses; that Jezzbel was Ahab's donkey; and that the stories by which Jesus taught were called

Asked to complete familiar quotations, 63% of the kids flunked Isianh's "They shall beat their swords into ploushores", 79% flunked "Many are called, but few are choson." 84% flunked "The lunked "As oft answer turneth away wrath," 88% flunked "Pride goeth before a full," and a full 93% flunked "The love of money is the root of all eff." Going beyond quiz questions, whole Biblical point of secular literature—for example, the implication of the final scene in Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*, when the old man collapses with his wounded hands outstretched, as in crucifixion.

To cure such ignorance, yet avoid charges of proselytizing, Warshaw developed a reading course, drawn from the King James Version, that stresses literary influence rather than theological interpretation. His students soon found a new dimension in Moby Dick's Ishmael or Faulkner's Absalom! Absalom!, learned the origin of a doubting Thomas, a Jonah or a Judas, and got the point of Handel's Messiah or Harry Belafonte's rocking Noah. On new tests, Warshaw's pupils pushed their grades to high levels, and a couple of students named Cohen and O'Connell got perfect scores. Parents were grateful; Warshaw got not a single complaint from them, even though his students included believers in all faiths, plus "nonbelievers from the listless to the atheistic."

#### UNIVERSITIES Harvard's 31-Year-Old Dean

Once scorned and now admired. Harvard's Graduate School of Education has honed some of the country's sharpest schoolmasters. It is nonetheless an administrative nightmare, with its 80 teachers and 700 students scattered all over Cambridge, some in ancient wooden houses. For 15 months the school has lacked a successor to ex-Dean Francis Keppel, who quit to become U.S. Commissioner of Education. And the school needs money. Harvard's President Nathan M. Pusey recently warned that next year it may be \$500,000 in the red. Harvard abhors fiscally unbalanced deans, mused Pusey, who has been serving as Education's acting dean. "It would be amusing," he added, "if I were the first dean to be fired for this

Last week the joke was on Theodore R. Sizer, a strapping, stripling Harvard education professor. At 31—and looking a bit young for some Radcliffe girls"—he got Keppel's old job, and

\* His wife is a Wellesley girl ('57), and they have four children aged 1½ to 6.



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thus took a giant step forward in the U.S. academic procession. Not without qualms. The school has "one very big problem," he admitted. "A dean as raw as raw can be. This dean has to get out and make contacts in public education. He's got a lot of homework to do in the big cities, in the professional associations."

Obviously used to homework, Sizer is the son of Yale's mustachioed Professor Emeritus Theodore Sizer, a splendidly offbeat art historian now serving as Yale's first "Pursuivant of Arms (designer of college flags). Himself a Yaleman ('53), the younger Sizer first learned that he liked teaching when he became an Army gunnery instructor, later taught math and English at Boston's private Roxbury Latin School. By 1961 he was an assistant professor, with a Harvard Ph.D. in history and education. More important, he became director of the education school's main claim to fame, the Master of Arts in Teaching program, which turns able college graduates into high school teachers by feeding them a balanced diet of liberal arts and practice teaching.

Dean Sizer will go on teaching his course in "Birthish and American Education since 1870." But his real job lies in raising money, unifying the patchwork school and refocusing its mission. Sizer hopes to put even more stress on practice teaching, but in urban schools arber than the almost exclusively subtact that the almost exclusively subtact that the substance of the substanc

right on target.



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TIME, MARCH 20, 1964

#### THE LAW

#### CRIMINAL LAW

To Balance the Scales "Justice does not belong exclusively

to the criminal. Society as a whole is also entitled to justice." These were the key sentences in Arizona Lawyer Charles N. Ronan's opening remarks at the annual convention of the National District Attorneys' Association in Phoenix. Ronan, who is the D.A. in Phoenix, argued that concern for the rights of criminals must be balanced by concern for society's interests. "The time has come," he said, "to balance the scales."

The view that the scales are unbalanced is shared by many of Ronan's colleagues. In decision after decision over the years, the U.S. Supreme Court has written an expanding definition of the rights of persons accused of crimes. Many state and local law-enforcement officials feel that solicitude for the rights of the accused has been stretched to the point of impairing the capacity of the police to cope with crime.

Conventioneers in Phoenix hit especially hard at the Supreme Court's 1961 decision in Mapp v. Ohio, a case involving seizure of obscene materials without a warrant. The court held that evidence obtained through "unreasonable searches and seizures" should be barred from criminal prosecutions in state courts. just as the Fourth Amendment bars such evidence from federal courts. "The effect," said Maryland D.A. William J. O'Donnell, "is almost making the streets safe for criminals.

Burst of Denunciation. While the D.A.s were speaking their minds in Phoenix, New York State put on the books two new anticrime statutes. But when Governor Nelson Rockefeller signed the measures into law, he provoked a vehement burst of criticism.

One of the New York statutes au-



NEW YORK DETECTIVE FRISKING SUSPECT Also less time to flush the evidence.





BUG-FATER FATTIG NEUPOLOGIST GIBBS Presenting twelve amateurs with agonizing choices.

thorizes the police, after obtaining court trial of Jack Ruby, the experts had a approval, to break into buildings or field day.

apartments without announcing themselves in advance-a far cry from the old open-up-in-the-name-of-the-law ceremony that, police say, often gave the occupants time to destroy such evidence as narcotics or gambling records by flushing them down the toilet. The other new measure, promptly labeled the stop-and-frisk law, permits a policeman to stop, search and demand identification of "any person abroad in public whom he reasonably suspects is committing, has committed or is about to com-

Overheated Rhetoric, While the anticrime bills were being considered by the legislature, they got strong support from law-enforcement agencies, many lawyers were loud in their disapproval. Said the State Bar Association in denouncing the stop-and-frisk proposal: "Nowhere in the history of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence have we so closely approached a police state." When Rockefeller signed the bills anyway, another organization, made up largely of lawyers and called the Emergency Committee for Public Safety, attacked the new laws as "the worst police state measures ever enacted in the history of our nation-ominously dangerous enactments threatening a reign of unrestrained terror in our state.

On both sides, the overheated rhetoric promised that the Supreme Court would soon be asked to hand down further definitions of the rights of persons suspected of crimes.

#### WITNESSES

#### What Makes an Expert?

When an expert witness takes the stand to testify, he is a courtroom performer with an important privilege. Other witnesses are allowed to deal only with facts they have observed; the expert is often there to present his opinions and conclusions as well. At the

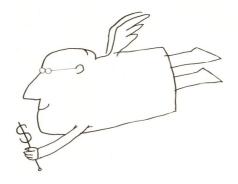
Actually, as District Attorney Henry Wade explained afterward, the real ex-

pert witness in the Ruby trial was not a specialist but a policeman. The prosecution clinched its case by showing premeditated intent: Ruby, so the officer testified, had said: "I hope I killed the son of a bitch! I intended to shoot him three times.

It was Defense Attorney Melvin Belli who needed the expert witnesses, for Belli based his case on the argument that Jack Ruby was insane when he shot Lee Harvey Oswald, Belli produced a clutch of top psychologists and psychiatrists, all of whom testified that they had found something mentally or emotionally wrong with the defendant. The prosecution brought in its own squad of equally expert professionals, who testified to the contrary. Rebuttal was met with counterrebuttal and the witnesses were cross-examined till they were crosseved. At the last minute, Belli put in a rush call to Chicago, persuaded Neu-rologist Frederic A. Gibbs-who had been reluctant to testify-to fly immediately to Dallas to help the defense. Gibbs got on the stand and said that Ruby was a victim of psychomotor variant epilepsy, characterized by "lack of emotional control-impulsive and obsessive types of behavior."

District Attorney Wade and his assistant William Alexander had a few other experts waiting in New York, but never felt it necessary to call them in. Their own counterexperts had performed extremely well. As for the rest, Wade and Alexander merely made their most telling points by demolishing opposition witnesses one by one.

Parolee & Physicist. The Ruby trial was a prime example of the problem expert witnesses pose for the jury-the often agonizing choice amateurs must make between the opposed opinions of two squads of specialists. With the use of expert testimony becoming common-



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place in many kinds of cases, the battle of the experts and their rival qualifications is often decisive. An expert may be anyone from a paroled moonshiner to a nuclear physicist: what matters to the law is that he testifies about things that are peculiarly within his profes-

sional province.

What matters to lawyers, in addition, is the effectiveness of the expert's presentation to the jury. Not all experts, to be sure, will have the shock value of the legendary Perry W. Fattig of Atlanta. A shy entomologist, Fattig practically made a second profession of taking the stand when soft-drink bottlers were sued when bugs were found in their beverages. Expert Fattig would explain that eating an insect could be harmless, then he would plop a live roach in his mouth and chew it up. The demonstration was invariably impressive, but most trial lawyers agree with San Francisco's Jake Ehrlich, who looks not for stuntmen but for experts with "a pleasant demeanor, good solid judgment, some learning, and the sense to keep quiet at the right time.' Art at Length. To permit an expert

to give an agrit, on yearn about less that he has not personally observed, lawyers make a fine art of constructing that curious type of questions, every relevant fact in evidence is put to the witness at length, as if it were all some imaginary problem. In what may be the champion hypothetical question of all time, a California lawyer defending his handling of an estate question of all time, a California lawyer defending his handling of an estate per a whopper that ran to 83 pages of trial transcript and 14 more pages of defense objections.

Experts not only get more leeway than other witnesses, they also get paid. Fees may run from \$100 to more than \$300 a day, plus expenses. Doctors and psychiatrists may pull down \$50 an hour on the witness stand, along with

hour on the witness stand, along with their fee for pretrial examinations and tests. In the Ruby trial, Guttmacher and Schafer are getting about \$1,000 each. Such fees take into account extensive pretrial preparation; but as Atlanta Trial Lawyer Charles D. Read Jr. pointed out: "A real fine expert

comes high."

"It takes only a little know-how to buy an expert who happens to represent the right view" is the cynical observation of one Washington, D.C., law professor. Most trial lawyers would agree to the fact, but not necessarily to the cynicism. Particularly in such fields as psychiatry, where theories, methodology, and even terminology are far from settled, the diametrically opposed expert opinions brought out in a trial are likely to be rooted in genuine professional differences. But the ability to make a choice between those differences is one of the cornerstones of U.S. justice. When experts cannot agree, the final decision is made by twelve men, good and true.

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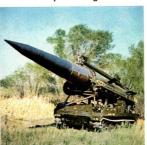
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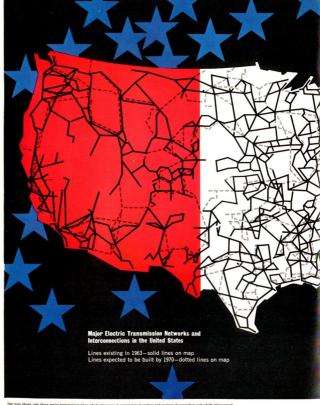


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#### THE THEATER

#### The Inhuman Race

But for Whom Charlie, by S. N. Behrman, uses the arena stage of Lincoln Center's Washington Square Theater for a kind of jam session of talk. There are reedy laments of guilt and loneliness, brassy growls of corruption and the low saxophone moans of sex, but the play lacks cohesion, direction and a solid beat.

In Charlie, Behrman is improvising on the theme of "the inhuman race" in a rueful comedy of good, bad and bed manners. The play's hero, Seymour Rosenthal (Jason Robards Jr.), is busy soul-rinsing the filthy millions he inherited from his philistine movie-magnate father. Seymour has established a foundation to give grants to needy and worthy writers. Painfully diffident, Sey-



MEEKER & JENS IN "CHARLIE" A comedy of good, bad and bed.

mour has all but turned the running of the foundation over to an extravert pal from Yale days, self-interested Charles Taney (Ralph Meeker), who would rather down a Scotch than lift a book.

Except for Seymour, all of Charlie's best friends are girls. The woman he really wants is Gilian Prosper (Salome Jens), a sex witch who "ignites without satisfying." None of the love affairs in But for Whom Charlie are particularly satisfying, and it would take a Syntopicon to cross-reference their capricious complexity. What is satisfying is a foxy grandpa of a one-shot novelist, Brock Dunnaway, wittily played by David Wayne. A gadfly of sanity, Brock mocks the impotent heroes of modern drama, the internationale of homosexuals ("the homintern") and the "moment of truth cultists

Charlie mostly puts words in motion without putting believable characters or fresh ideas in significant conflict. True, Seymour is a shy, pure knight of con-science with a 20-20 vision of ethics, and he finally tilts fearlessly with his friend Charlie, but the reversal of roles is too belated to be convincing. The open stage is maddeningly unsuitable for Charlie, so that the drawing-room setting seems perched in a furniture salesroom waiting to be price-tagged for clearance.





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#### SHOW BUSINESS

#### HOLLYWOOD

#### Your Place or Mine?

The annual dinner of the Writers' Guild of America is one of those harde-har-har festivals like Washington's Gridiron Club and Manhattan's Circus Saints & Sinners meetings. This year the tone was set early when John Huston arose to accept an award for advancing "the literature of the motion picture through the years." He waved a bottle of champagne at the cheering masses, declaring that he was drinking to them all "from an overflowing cup, with an overflowing heart." Champagne foamed out of his glass and down over his dinner jacket like a cataract of Fab. The scripted skits began with Hoke

Singer Allan Sherman's parody of the recent doings at Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, to the tune of *The Streets of Laredo*. They were down there to film The

Night of the Iguana
With a star-studded cast and a

technical crew. They did things at night midst the

flora and fauna
That no self-respecting iguana would

In one blackout, a representative of the "Council of Protestant Churches" named Otto (The Cardinal) Preminger man of the year—"in gratitude and deep appreciation for his not having made a picture about us."

Topping the evening was a takeoff on Tom Jones, with Jack Lemmon approximately re-creating the scene in which Tom eats dinner at an inn with a bright-eyed woman of palpable lust, staring into her eyes as both munch, chew and savor hunks of meat and



JACK LEMMON AS TOM JONES After stamps, bring on the pencils.

chicken, licking their fingers and biting sensuously into ripe fruit until they cannot stand it any more and run upstairs for dessert. In Hollywood last week, it was Jack Lemmon, writer at Universal Pictures, and his secretary, played by his handsome wife, Felicia Farr, Entering his office in a very low-cut dress. she picked up an envelope and licked it. then licked a stamp. Then she ate a pencil, slowly. Lemmon ate a pencil. Then they both started eating erasers, blotters, letter openers, a telephone, never taking their eyes off one another. "Let's go to lunch," he panted. She: "Your place or mine?"

#### TELEVISION

#### How to Sell Broccoli

She picks up a rolling pin that could only have been made from a sequoia and crunches it down on a slab of cold butter. She lifts up a cleaver and amputates the outer wings of a goose, with a couple of chops that sound like cannon fire. She pops a chestnut into her mouth to see if it is done. She smiles and says between swallows, "Welcome to the Fernel Chef. I'm Julia Child."

On educational TV in 13 cities, including Boston, New York, Washington and San Francisco, Julia Child, 51, is re-educating the misguided masses who think that French cooking is all ruffles and truffles and dazzling confectionary architecture beyond the tactile comprehension of the ordinary citizen who buys her staples at the A. & P. Her messes is that French cooking, by and large, is is that French cooking, by and large, we are supported to work to bandle basic food materials.

Prunes & Poisson, Julia Child learned her own lesson relatively late in life. Born in California, she went to Smith and did not know a choucroute garnie from a pâté en croûte until she began living in Paris in 1948, where her husband was attached to the U.S. Embassy. Having no children and little to do, Mrs. Child began to study the cuisine of France under a chef who once worked with Auguste Escoffier. Soon she had established her own cooking school-Ecole des Trois Gourmandes-with two French women as partners, who still run it. After twelve years of preparation, the three of them published in Art of French Cooking.

To amateur cooks, having Julia Child on TV is as rewarding as it would be, say, to amateur painters to have Andrew Wyeth giving a weekly drill in sketching. She dilevender medical research a finite so there to feel that in wites others to feel that if she can do it, anybody can. As she putters over tiems like roast goose with a stuffing of patie-filled prunes or a simple mousseline archaeally about the "icebox," refers to



Before starting, get a stand-by duck.

the ventral area of the bird as its "chest," advise using "a few good whaps of pepper." She even says "eek" on occasion, when things go wrong; but nothing really troubles her. If a filling drools out onto a baking sheet or artichoke leaves uncooperatively start to flop out of shape, she gits steoops and shows until natural perfection is unnaturally assembled. Voilat

Misfires on the Floor, Mrs. Child now lives in Cambridge, Mass., and her TV program is taped in the display kitchen of a local electric company, where she puts in about 19 hours of preparation for each half-hour show. If she is going to flute a mushroom on the air, she has to flute one in rehearsal too. For dishes that take time, she cooks to various stages beforehand, so that she can compress an entire process of, say, four hours, into 30 minutes. By the end of a show about the preparation of one duck, for example, there will be a duck in the oven, another freshly stuffed on the counter, a stand-by duck in the ice box, and perhaps a misfired duck on the floor.

She provokes a rating more accurate than Nielsen ever measured: after a Julia Child program, there is always a run on local stores. If broccoli is her subject, broccoli is immediately sold out for 200 miles around.

Meanwhile, back in the studio kitchen, Mrs. Child, her husband, the cameramen, the director, crew and two volunteer dishwashers sit down to eat the subject matter. Is she overweight? No, magically, she is slender as a scallion.

#### How to Make Movies

A movie camera can be candid when it is hidden behind one-way glass and supported by hidden microphones. It can also be candid if it is simply turned on and left running until the people who are being photographed get bored and go about their business as if the camera were not there. This technique

has been used by Manhattan's Sextant Inc. to make one of the most expensive and unusual documentary TV shows ever done. It is called *Inside the Movie Kingdom—1964* and is scheduled to be broadcast this week on NBC (Friday, March 20, 9:30-11 E.S.T.).

Sextant's six crews spent six months attaching themselves to one motion picture production unit after another and hanging on like lampreys, shooting miles of film in close study of directors and stars practicing their trade. The cameras were soon recording an insider's view. Watching Swiss Director Bernhard Wicki at work in Rome on The Visit is like watching a big, half-mad sheep dog forever nipping at the flock, loping in circles, barking "Go home!" at people in his way. Ingrid Bergman is every inch an actress as she sits in a makeup chair and tells the man with the eye shadow how some magazine is obviously out to sink a knife into actresses one and all. Duke Wayne, in Spain with the Circus World, fluffs a line as if he were breaking a thick stick over his knee. Delicious Claudia Cardinale, practicing her own lines near by, struggles hard not to say belly when she means bully.

Carroll Baker lies on a bed on a Hollywood Carpetbaggers set, dressed only in a bedspread, and says good morning to the film crew as if she were a switchboard operator in an office. The TV crew hung around the Carpetbaggers set for two weeks, and the wait paid off even more: they were there and shooting when a chandelier on which Carroll Baker was swinging pulled out of the ceiling and crashed to the floor. A battling horde of Romans and Persians, practicing in Spain's Guadarramas for Samuel Bronston's The Fall of the Roman Empire, parts momentarily as someone drives through the battle in his Fiat sedan. Bronston hops about, small and spiffy, like the little man who was once the mascot of Esquire magazine. His spectaculars turn out to be most spectacular of all when, in one panoramic shot, the viewer can see not only 1,000 charging horses and riders but also the armies of technicians who surround them.

So it goes, in shot after shot—in 90 minutes worth watching.

#### **ACTRESSES**

Kiss Kiss

To all her roles, good and indifferent. Patricia Neal brings a sense of quiet excitement that speeds the circulation of contemplative men. This year, for playing Alma, the housekeeper in Hud. as the best excited the patricial way to the patricial way to be a sense of individual worth beneath the rough skin of her hands and the drawn thanking of the Huge. As in Grigorial way to the patricial way to the patricial way to be patricial way to be a sense of invidual be worth beneath the rough skin of her hands and the drawn thanking of the Huge. As in Grigorial way to be a sense of invidual way to be a sense of invidual way to be a sense of invidual way to be a sense of the sens

without regret. Her steady eyes look through anything they see, and she creates the impression that no detonation could make her blink.

Fort Sfar. These days the good acreeses leave Hollywood, and Pat Neal left long ago. At 38, she can afford to space out her pictures by long months at home on her pocket farm located in Buckinghamshire. England. We have two cans." The house is surrounded by 200 rosebushes, all tended by a very tall gardener with thorn scratches on his hands and a look of perdurable tweed. This turns out to be Patricia Meal's hubband, Roald Dahl, whose dry and shirery stories have been mad at the story to the same been mad Kiss Kiss.

Whitefield Cottage, Great Missenden, Bucks, is an odd address for Patricia Neal to have settled into, for she was born in a mining camp in Packard, Ky., where her father was local transport she remembers. "But I got myself into a sticky mess which couldn't work, didn't work, and never should have worked, work, and never should have worked, man. Bright, too. Although some people didn't think so. I lived this secret life for several years. I was so ashamed; yet there was the fact of it. I had made yet there was the fact of it. I had made I hellywood, was that one love. I'm sorry for any damage that was done—and I'm sure there was. You always think no one is going to get hurt, but someome Diseaster & Wictory, She made rough.

Dissister & Victory, she made fought ya dozen more movies in the years after the affair ended, including The Hansy Heart and the Many Heart and the Many Heart and the Condewy in 1952 to do a revival of Lillian Hellman's The Children's Hour. She met Dahl at Lillian Hellman's apartment; they were married in 1953. Their marriage has succeeded to a degree that few marriages do, and it has been touched as



PATRICIA NEAL WITH NEWMAN IN "HUD"



WITH HUSBAND & FAMILY
After a rough-skinned role, 200 rosebushes.

manager for the South Coal & Coke Co. After two years at Northwestern, she naively headed for New York to become a star of Broadway plasy—and became one in less than a year, winning a Tony award and the New York Drama Critics best-actress award for her performance in Lillian Hellman's Another Part of the Forest (1946).

Secret Life. Hollywood bid ("It always sounds glamorous when you're young"), and she responded. Soon she was making The Fountainhead with Gary Cooper. Those long deep looks over your who saw the picture, were remembered most by Cooper himself, who for a time shed his martial responsibilities, ripped off his merit badges, and fell head-over-spurs in love, beginning one of those muted Olympian (few discuss, veryone Knows about but few discuss.)

"I was very much in love with him,"

well with tragedy that few have to endure. On a trip to New York in 1960 to do a small part in Breath are to the children with her, the youngest. Theo, was being wheeld across upper Madison Avenue in his carriage when a taxi went through a red light, hit the carriage, and carried it into the rear of a bus.

The baby lived, but has undergone eight craniotomies. He walks and talks a streak now, but the Dahls know there is some chance that he will never completely recover from the accident. Two years after the accident, their oldest child Olivia came down with measles one afternoon and was dead that evening.

Disaster did not turn into defeat, and all she wants is as many children as she can possibly have—"I'd love to have lots more." Her fourth child is due in June.



LOCKHEED A-11 ON THE RAMP
A generation ahead of its competitors.

#### SCIENCE

#### AERODYNAMICS

Anatomy of Speed

Few airplanes now flying have provided such far-out speculation as Lock-heed's long-secret A-11. Since President Johnson gave the plane a sort of partial unveiling, it has been called "quasi-ballistic" and "suborbital"; it has been classed just below a Mercury capsule. Dopesters have fitted it with a rocket engine to boost it out of the atmosphere like the X-15 research plane.

Many of the far-out theories seem far from fact, but the A-11 is nevertheless an extraordinary airplane, a technical petitors. Lockheed's famed designer Clarence L. ("Kelly") Johnson started building the ship in 1959 as a successor to the U-2 high-altitude reconnaissance of its day, the U-2 flew so slowly (500 mp.h. at 70,000 ft.) that the Russians were eventually able to shoot one down. The A-11 was specifically designed to avoid troubles, and fast enough to avoid troubles.

According to the authoritative magaine Aviation Week, the A-11 was trucked in pieces out of Lockheed's secret "Skonk Works" at Burbank, Calif., and assembled for flight testing at a hidden Nevada base called 'The Ranch.' When its secret could no longer be kept, the airplane was described misber to the properties of the properties of the likely to be anything but. It sucrifices everything for extreme speed at extreme altitude (probably above 125,000 ft.), where there is nothing to intercept.

Spend & Thrust. Most authorities credit the A-II's performance to its lightness, its radical double-delta wing and its equally radical engines. The weight depends largely on lavish use of titanium, which is not much heavier than aluminum, but stands the searing self for more than aluminum, but stands the searing self for more than 55 per lb, and are difficult to fabricate, but advanced airplanes are no respecters of correspondence or respected for the planes are no respecters of correspondence or respectives.

The A-11's double-delta wing is a shrewd solution to the difficult problem of sustaining flight at three times the speed of sound while still providing good control for reasonably slow-speed loitering and landing. The broad, rear

delta develops high lift at moderate speeds, but as a swept-wing plane moves faster, its center of lift shifts rearward towards the tail. If it is not counteracted in some way, this shift will make the plane dangerously nose heavy. A pilot might use his elevators to hold the nose up, but this maneuver would cause costly drag. The A-11 licks the problem in a simple and straightforward manner; it has small lifting structures ahead of the main delta. They give almost no lift at low speed, but as speed picks up, their lift increases greatly and supports the nose. Much of the high-speed lift comes from narrow fairings that run along both sides of the long, slim fuselage and also serve to stiffen it. Aviation Week says that the space between the engine nacelles is mostly filled with a thick, wing-like structure to store fuel.

The A-II's two Pratt-and-Whitney engines are as remarkable as its wings. The two turbojets have intakes six feet in diameter that gulp enormous amounts of the thin air at high altitudes. Eightened by insulations with the properties of the propert

The power plant uses a special kerosene-based fuel that contains additives to keep it burning at extreme altitudes. There is some means of narrowing the air intake when operating near the ground so that the engines will not be choked by dense, low-altitude air. Hich & Thin. The A-11's combina-

High & Thin. The A-11's combination of low weight and high power permits it to take advantage of the fact that air at high altitude is so him it climbs higher, it flies faster, and its engines swallow more air through their gaping intakes. But the A-11 finally must reach an altitude where the air is so thin that its engines cannot gather enough oxygen to keep them roaring healthing the control of the control of the session. We see that the control of the session of the convention of the control of the session of the convention of the convention of the session. We see experts are convinced



that the A-11's top speed is considerably above the 2,000 m.p.h. with which it is officially credited, and that it makes its best speed somewhere around 70,000 ft. Below this level the ship is slowed by drag; above it, the engines begin to suffer from air starvation.

Bomb & Camera. If the A-11 is flown over hostile territory, it may well be spotted by radar, but no known aircraft can touch it. Even the present versions carry electronic sensors under their wings and a heavy load of longrange cameras. In the event of nuclear war, a plane with the A-11's capabilities could fly high over a hostile land after a missile strike; its crew could note whether selected targets have been hit and destroyed. If any are still surviving, the A-11 could radio for another salvo of Minutemen, which would arrive in 30 minutes. It might even drop an H-bomb itself, but this would not be easy. When an A-11 type speedster gets near enough to a target to observe it clearly, it will have already passed the optimum release point. Its bomb will have to curve back to the target under some kind of guidance.

some kind of guidanch value of the Happily the peaneth value of the Happily the peaneth value of the property of the peaneth value of the peaneth value of the peaneth value of the value of value of

latest creation.

Insurance companies have more money than you do, are bigger than you are, can hire more lawyers than you can, understand their policies better than you do, and can afford to outwait you.

But you have a weapon.

You there, Walter Mitty.

Haven't you ever dreamed of someday bringing a giant insurance company to its knees?

Of getting exactly the claim settlement you think you deserve? Of getting it within a reasonable amount of time?

Don't abandon hope.

All you need is the right weapon: An independent insurance agent. The man who sells you Continental Insurance is just such an *independent* agent, beholden to no single company. Including us. He's free to place your insurance with almost any company he wants to. (If we don't satisfy him, he'll take his business someplace else.) That gives him tremendous strength to use on your behalf.

And use it, he does.

(He figures that the more he helps you, the more kinds of insurance you'll buy from him.)

And we figure that the more we help him help you, the more of that insurance he'll place with us. That's why we handle his clients' claims intelligently, fairly, and with a minimum of red tape and

delay. (This little gimmick has helped us get so big.)
If you want somebody to bring an insurance company to its knees for you, look up your Continental
agent in the Yellow Pages (in some areas, he's listed

under America Fore Loyalty Group).
If you still dream of doing it yourself, maybe you ought to become a Continental agent.

What power.

The Continental Insurance Companies
The Continental Insurance Co. - Firemen's of Newark - National-Ben Franklin
Niagara Pire - Fidelity-Thems - Fidelity and Cassalty - Seaboard Fire and Mar







Series 80 diesel tilt-cab tractor with 40-ft. semi-trailer.



Series 80 tandem with 409 V8 engine and 10-cu.-yd. dump body.



Series 80 diesel tandem with 6-cu.-yd. concrete mixer.



Series 60 trailing-axle tandem with 292-cu.-in. Six engine and 16-ft. platform body.



# NOW CHEVROLETS CAN DO MORE HEAVYWEIGHT JOBS

New models and heavier duty options give more operators all the capacity they need at minimum cost

Remember when Chevrolet made mostly lighter trucks?

Now look at the size of some of

Not the world's biggest, no. But big enough to handle a lot of work that used to force you into more expensive trucks than you needed. More expensive to buy. More expensive to operate.

In recent years Chevrolet has added many new types of heavier duty models to the line and a number of significant big-payload extra-cost options. For example:



#### 11,000-LB. FRONT AXLES

And up front you can have big 9,000-lb. or 11,000-lb. I-beam axles—power steering included with the bigger axle. Front and rear variable-rate springs match axle capacities.





409 V8 GAS V6 DIESE

Top sizes of Chevrolet truck engines are the 409-cu.in. V8 gasoline and the modern 2-cycle Chevy-GM 6V-53 Diesel. Both of these engines have proved their ability, on and off the road, to handle almost any heavy-duty work.

#### POWER STEERING

Power steering takes a lot of the sweat out of handling a big truck and adds immeasurably to operating safety. You can have it on any Chevrolet heavyweight.

#### **FULL-AIR BRAKES**

Chevrolet factory-installs full-air brake systems, trailer brake connections, and offers compressors with capacities up to 12 cubic feet. These are some of the things

Chevrolet has done recently to let you handle more heavyweight work without having to over-buy equipment. For complete information, call your Chevrolet dealer. ... Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit, Michigan.

OUALITY TRUCKS COST LESS!



34.000-LB, AXLES

You can equip Chevrolet tandem sale models now (either gas or diesel) with the highly regarded 34,000-lb. Hendrickson bogic and Eaton axles, geared to your choice of engine. Its inter-axle differential with electric lock-out control gives you extra bite on soft of the control of the control



#### RUADRANGER TRANSMISSIONS

The Chevrolet line of transmissions has been extended to include extra-heavy 5-speed Spicer gearboxes and the multi-speed Fuller RoadRangers. Long haul operators should be glad to know this.

#### **AUXILIARY TRANSMISSIONS**

For very tough off-road work, tandem users can get 3- or 4-speed auxiliary transmissions to give you the extra pulling power needed, for example, to come up out of loading pits without straining.

Telephone your Chevrolet dealer about any type of truck!

#### MODERN LIVING

#### NIGHT LIFE

Slipping the Disque

The most fashionable dancing these days is done at a discothèque, which is really nothing but a highbrow version of a juke joint plus a disk jockey. But this simple formula and the dancing that goes with it is giving international night life its newest sights and sounds.

In Paris there are about 55 of them. Chieset at the moment is a crowded hole in Montparnasse called New Jimmy's, where Novelist Françoise Sagan and cinema's Roger Vadim, Jacques Charrier and Jane Fonda turn up to Hully Gully, London's discorbieguaries arange from the superseclusive Annabel's in Berkeley Square, where Guardsmen, as late as 3 an, to the come-one-come-state and the state of the

Big Gome & Zebro Skin, Disouble querie hit Manhattan on New Year's Eve 1962, with the advent of Le Club, a converted garage off Sutton Place. A thousand-odd members pay a \$200 initiation fee and dues of \$65 a year to forgather in an atmosphere that more or less suggests the living room of an impoverished barron in the family actile—glowering big game, crossed words. In replacement and the other control of the properties of

variety and volume, and things can get

STAYING PUT AT SHEPHEARD'S Gilded sphinxes, desert tents . . .

pretty wild as the evening wears on. But Le Club, which blasted off to an initial success that drained El Morocco to its zebra skins, is no longer the jet center it used to be.

The place to shochorn into at the moment is Shepheard's, a fantasia of golden Pharaohs, gilded sphinxes, palm trees and desert inent, which is supposed to the place of the pl

What Fish Swims in Surf? Manhattan's other two discothèques are clubs. At L'Interdit, in the Gotham, the atmosphere is bistro-red-walled, checkedtableclothed and dark. The crowd there is young. Members under 35 pay \$50 initiation and yearly dues; over 35, the tab jumps to \$100. Il Mio, in Delmonico's, makes no concessions to youth: the figure is \$100 for everybody over 21. Il Mio, which calls itself a discoteca, takes fewer chances of slipped disques: the music is almost possible to talk toa situation that disgusts a gentleman called Killer Joe Piro, "There's no sound there," he complains. "When you go into a place the music should just force you to dance. It should knock you right out of your seat."

Killer Joe should know. A lithe, electric homunculus, he is Diskville No. 1 dancing master, a hierophant of the suble shades of difference between the Chicken and the Bird, the Surf and the Fish and the Swim, who has welcomed many a Big Name (Ballerina Margot to the beautiful of the Bird, and the subtional to his unpretentions walk-up studio in Manhattan and makes about 30 trips a year to elites around the country to

show dancing teachers how it's done. The Frug & the Bug. The Tivist, now-adays, is for squares. In its place is an interest of the Tivist, now-adays, is for squares. In its place is an interest theme "stay put." For centures, dancing involved some form of horizontal motion, but the population explosion has said goodbye to all that: on todays said goodbye to all that: on the said said said that that the that that the that t

The pelvis gets all the play in the Frug, twitching sexily from side to side while the hands make slow and sensuous gestures. The Frug is not to be controlled to the side of the side of the twitches and scratches his entire body as if infested with insect life, then passes "the bug" to his partner. The Wobble is a group dance like the Hully Gully, with charade-style steps and gestures properse and the Barrel. Charades, in fact, supply much of the variety in discothèque dancing, and most of them speak for themselves; the Monkey, the Pony, the Bird, the Snake, the Heat Wave, the Hitchhiker.

Like the Twist, most discothèque dancing keeps partners apart, but on the West Coast they are discovering that there is something to be said for ventroventral variations. Such are the Dog, the Fish and the Swim, which has been banned in at least one California high school. And such is the

#### FASHION

The First Leaf

Everyone knows about Adam and Eve. Poets have told the story in rhyme, sculptors in stone. It has been dramarized, analyzed, ynythesized and choreographed. But Genesis is hardly chie. And the fashion industry found Women's Wear Daily a more inspiring Bible. Poets are supported to the property and the support of the property and its newest contributing editor take a look at the book. Gloria Guinness is the wife of a British banking tycoon, No. 2 on the Best-Dressed List, and has the sort of detachment



watutsling at whisky à GOGO ... and ventro-ventral variations.



After the slue, who sues who?

that comes from being a woman who does not care what it costs and would sacrifice millions for her right to say it.

As Mrs. Guimest tells it. Eden was something of a bore. The contract of the co

But times have changed. "The Eve of today needs bigger and better leaves to eatch the man of her wishes. She also needs instinct, feminine intelligence, and as sharp and observant an eye as any monkey or cat was ever born with." A considerable bank account helps, but Mrs, Guinness is not bothered by such trivia.

What about the dowdies? Those senseless frimps who haven't the instinct, or cash, to wear the right clothes? Mrs. Guinness advises a career for which a uniform is required. "A retigious order would be infinitely the best choice." The woman who is not wild about convents can always settle down and start breeding. No one cares what needs to be a support of the control of the contr

#### THE CITY

#### Dawn Skid

The two-car family—once an American dream—s now being superseded by the three-car, and eventually perhaps the four-car family. This has remove the traffic faster and faster and add to modern man's wheeled convenience. Of course, everybody takes advantage of the new convenience, which means that those who really want to \$5 a.m. to beat the traffic.

That is what Martin Greenhouse, 39,

did one day last week, and he was tooling along Manhatan's East River Drive on his way to his job as electrical supervisor at Brooklyn's Navy Yard just adam was breaking around 6 o'clock. There was a slight glaze of icy snow on the road, and at aturn just south of 96th Street, Martin's car skidded into a laxy Li-turn.

The result was cacophonous. A car behind Martin smashed into him and spun sideways. Brakes squealing, slewing in the sluts hike sladon racers, car after car piled helplessly into the snarl. When things finally skidded to a stop, 34 cars were locked in a tangled mass, blocking the expressway from curb to curb—and providing a classic picture of what happens in modern civilization of what happens in modern civilization

when the slightest thing goes wrong. For it is the nature of high-speed expressways that the slightest obstruction, like a pebble in a rille barrel, creates chaos. Martin's skid jammed traffic for ten miles, blocked the highway for three

It also created a monumental problem for insurance companies. Sometimes the driver of the first car sues the driver of the second, who sues the third, who sues the fourth, who sues . . . .

#### The 19-Inch Supermarket

The hottest TV star in Tueson. Arizhas a Trender rating of zero. Equity has never heard of him. But to housewices in a 17-story, il 1-go Inceph J. Gorman is bigger than Judy Garland, Gorman is a grocer whose market, tocated in the new \$6,500,000 building's basement, is hooked into a foeed-eintender of the produced by the star of the produced by the star of the star of the star produced by the star of th

yesterday eggs at a monther source.

The Tucson House shopper simply summons Gorman by telephone, then switches her set to Channel 2. Is the lettuce crisp? The corn ripe? She can inspect each item as closely as could be without actual melon tunking or peach squeezing. Gorman rings up the order under her watchful eye, then hangs up the phone. The groceries are delivered

within minutes. The lady need never get dressed. Gorman cannot inspect her.

Though it is the first such setup in the U.S. electronic marketing is not all that the housewives' network has to offer. Channel 6 provides 24-hour Big Sisterly surveillance of the lobby which allows a tenant to inspect her own callers before admitting them or to eavesdrop on a neighbor's callers. Switching to Channel 5, a mother can check on the kids in the swimming pool. A fourth cannot have been considered as the contract of the contract provides the contract provides and unclassified assist in the contract provides and unclassified assist.

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HOUSEWIFE TV-SHOPPING Everything but melon tunking.

#### MEDICINE

#### GYNECOLOGY

The Pills: More Effective,

And More of Them

Last week, with newly announced approval by the Food and Drug Administration of three more oral contraceptives, American women and their doctors had a total of six to choose from. By federal law, all are available on prescription only. They are:

▶ Enovid, the longest on the market, made by Chicago's G. D. Searle & Co. in large-dose tablets.

► Enovid-E, just released, a miniaturized version of Enovid.

➤ Ortho-Novum (Johnson & Johnson's subsidiary, Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp.), on the market since 1962 in a

full-dose tablet.

Northo-Novum-2, a reduced-dose form on sale since last fall.

a few of these on a growth process that results in the production of one ovum (egg). Around the 14th day of the cycle, ovulation occurs: the follicle releases the ovum, which travels down the Fallopian tube toward the uterus. If it encounters a live spermatozoon on the way, or soon after its arrival, the ovum will be fertilized.

Nature has an automatic regulator to prevent the too-rapid production of another, regardless of whether the owns is fertilized or not, which might lead to overlapping pregnancies. After any one owns is released, the body starts producing progesterone. Sometimes called "nature's contraceptive," the production of the p

The natural progesterone secreted in women's glands is not very potent when

MODIFYING THE CYCLE
Fellicle, stimulated by first homes or a state of the control of projection of projection of projections of State of the control of the

► Norlestrin (Detroit's Parke, Davis & Co.), a new, small-dose tablet.

► Norinyl (Syntex Laboratories, Inc.), another new, small-dose pill.

Sales of the pills have been increasing steadily around the world, and especially in the U.S., where the cost (about \$4\$ for a month's supply of the larger pills, \$2.25 for the smaller) is less of a deterdrugs, many questions arise. Fust what are the pills? How do they work? Are they certain? Are they safe? What are the disadvantages and discomforts of using them? How long can a woman go on taking they have been as the property of the property of the property of the property of The answers, in nearly every case,

are reassuring.

Giant Yams. A woman of childbearing age has a menstrual cycle of 23
to 39 days, but the average is close to
28 days, and this figure is always used
by doctors prescribing the pills. It is a
safe choice because even women who
have had different cycles usually con-

vert to a 28-day cycle while on the pills. Within five days after her cycle starts (see chart), a woman's pituitary gland begins producing the follicle-stimulating hormone FSH, which travels through the blood to the ovaries, which contain about 300,000 follicles. FSH starts

taken by mouth. But since 1951, laboratory experts have been making chemically related substances, now known as progestins, from such unlikely raw materials as the root of the Mexican far more potent than natural progesterone—at least for preventing ovulation. The two best known are norethynodrel, the main ingredient in Enovid, and norethindrone, used in the other and norethindrone, issed in the other around the world.

Uncertain Women. The pills work. in effect, by fooling the body into behaving as though ovulation has taken place when it actually has not. On the fifth day of her cycle, when a woman's system would normally be building up hormones to promote ovulation, she takes the first of her progestin pills, and she takes one daily for the next 20 or 21 days. By some biochemical magic not vet understood, the progestin makes it impossible for a follicle to ripen and spill out an ovum. It also prepares the lining of the uterus for menstruation. By the 25th or 26th day, when all chance of ovulation, and therefore of conception, during that cycle has passed, the woman stops taking her pills. Within two or three days, the onset of menstruation signals the start of another cycle.

"The pills are certain," says one mannatcurref rally." It is women who are not." Since the first tests began in 1956 there have been sporadic reports that a woman concerved while on the pills, that the had missed one or more doses. The pills are supposed to be taken every 24 hours. If a woman forgets to take hers at the usually recommended dinner hour, whe has about twelve hours of grace, most authorities agree that for no more than 36 hours.

About one out of every four women complains that the pills upset her when she starts taking them. The most common symptoms are nausea (similar to "morring sickness"), a bloated feeling, weight gain, tenderness of the breasts. In most cases, these complaints subside after two or three months. The proportion of women who dropped the pills because of side effects was greater at each of the proposition of the pills of the proposition of the pills of the proposition of the pills of the

No Proof. The only serious side effect that responsible medical men have charged against the pills is that they may increase the risk of thrombophlebitis-formation of blood clots, usually in leg veins. A number of women have died of clotting disorders while taking Enovid, but a special committee of experts named by the FDA could find no proof that Enovid was to blame, Many women who have never taken the pills, and who rarely take any drugs, suffer from thrombophlebitis. But nobody knows how the number of such cases compares with that among women taking Enovid. The committee of experts concluded that the pills carry no added risk for healthy women up to age 35, or perhaps 40. For women over 40, the experts are collecting more data. As long as this question remains undecided, no woman who has, or ever has had, clotting difficulties or phlebitis should take the pills.

Can the pills cause cancer? Medical purists argue that no one can be certain for 30 years or so. But present evidence from almost eight year's experience indicates that the answer is likely to be no. There are even a few shreds of hopeful evidence that cancer of the cervix and womb may be less common among women taking the pills.

common among women fasting the pills. take the pill more want to be made interficit hey merely wish to space their pregnancies and control the number of their children. Almost invariably they sake: 'If I take the pills for a couple of sake: 'If I take the pills for a couple of some conceive?' The answer is an emphasic yes. By a sort of rebound effect, the pills increase fertility in women who stop taking them, Indeed, the pills were largely developed by a Roman Cash Rock, working with Biologist Gregory



When truth is buried underground it grows, it chokes, it gathers such an explosive force that on the day it bursts out, it blows up everything with it.

Emile Zola, J'Accuse! L'Aurore, January 13, 1898

Container Corporation of America



## WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT THIS NAME?

\*At its price or higher



OUR KEY TO HOSPITALIT

Pincus to overcome infertility caused by disturbed menstrual cycles. It was only after they found that the pilis, taken on a regular schedule for three months and then stopped, seemed to stimulate fertility, that the medical researchers began to try them solely for contraception.

The length of time that a woman can continue taking the pills safely is still uncertain. FDA has set the recommended limit for Enovid and Ortho-Novum at four years, and of Enovid-E at three years, though it is holding present. There has been some speculation that long-term use of the pills might postpone the menopause and leave women fertile far beyond nature's normal age limit of 45 to 50. But women who were nearing the menopause when they started on the pills several life normal for their age.

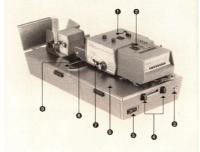
Split Schedule. Alf the oral contraceptives so far approved by FDA contain, in addition to their principal ingredient of the synthetic, progestin, a minute amount of another synthetic of the roles of the estrogen that a work to the contract of the contract of the the first part of her menstrual cycle, and it serves to prevent spotting or preak-through bleeding in the middle

part of the cycle.

Soon, the oral-contraceptive market will be crammed with pills from more manufacturers, some of them to be taken on a divided schedule called "sequential therapy." This system requires taking an estrogen pill for 16 days, then a progestin pill for five days. Its proponents claim that it comes closer to the natural physiological hormone cycle. Mead, Johnson & Co. already has an application before FDA asking approval of sequential-therapy pills compounded of ingredients bought from British Drug Houses, Ltd. And Indianapolis' Eli Lilly & Co., working with Syntex, is on the same tack. Michigan's Upjohn Co. is preparing a pill it calls Provest, and Pennsylvania's Wyeth Laboratories are testing still another.

Nobody knows just how many women are "on the pills," because manufacturers keep sales figures secret. Searle estimated at the turn of the year that 1,600,000 women were taking Enovid for contraception, and the company is now manufacturing 3,000,000 pills a day. All told, the number of U.S. women using them is probably edging toward 3,000,000. And the manufacturers are almost certainly right in their calculation that the market will continue to grow. Dr. Edris Rice-Wray, one of the original investigators, first in Puerto Rico and now in Mexico, says: "It's extremely rare to find a woman willing to accept another method once she knows that 'the pills' exist. Even the poorest, with little or no schooling, are found to be faithful and conscientious users.

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## WATER SUPPLY,

## From drought to abundance. Here's how one city faced up to the water problem

An endlessly burning sun branded the years 1952-55 into the memories of the people of Oklahoma City.

Their two big reservoir-lakes shrank to ponds rimmed by cracked earth. Their river ran dry. Before the drought was finally broken, a city ordinance was passed severely limiting water use because of "a critical and dangerous situation to health and property."

But if the prolonged drought brought Oklahoma Civity to the edge of disaster, it also had a dramatically beneficial result. It triggered action on a long-range solution to the city's desperate water problem—which would grow more critical with the expected growth in population from 375,000 in 1955 to a million by 1975.

During the drought years, city officials and the Chamber of Commerce intensified their studies of water sources for the future. And in another farsighted move, the Chamber purchased some 8000 undeveloped acres near the city as the site for a new reservoir.

By 1955, the recommendation for solving Oklahoma City's long-range water problem was ready. It was a bold, imaginative plan calling for the construction of a series of dams and lakes 100 miles away in the southeastern portion of the state—an area bountiful in water resources. The first reservoir-lake was called Atoka, with a 100-mile pipeline to bring the water to a new city reservoir as needed.

Now the city was ready for action.

A \$14 million bond issue—strongly promoted by the Chamber—was passed by the people. With some of these funds, the city purchased, at cost, the 8000acre site from the Chamber. Construction began on the new city reservoir and on Lake Atoka in southeastern Oklahoma.

In 1961, construction began on the pipeline that now brings water to the city. The longest continuous water line ever built, it was completed in 1962. Cost of the pipeline, pumping stations, reservoirs: \$62.7 million, to be paid for over 40 years by an increase in water rates, initially set at 50%.

To the drought-wise citizens of Oklahoma City, it seems a small price to pay for abundant water. As a city official put it, "The people know that without the Southeast Oklahoma Project, another drought like 1952-55 could have left us completely without water."



## OKLAHOMA CITY

Much still remains to be done. Three more major dams and lakes must be built in this area of Oklahoma. Still other plans have been proposed for a canal to bring the volume of water—2 billion gallons a day— Oklahoma City and the central Oklahoma area will need to support the population and industry growth they confidently expect between now and the year 2000.

But the city is on the move, and if vigorous leadership, farsighted planning and hard work can bring the desired results, Oklahoma City will soon be as water rich as the lushest river valley in the country.

Does your community face a water problem? It needn't be a shortage; too often, areas are flood-ravaged or pollution makes water worthless. A statistic to remember: by 1980 we will need, as a nation, over twice as much water as we're now using.

Informed, concerned citizens can best take action to solve the water management problem. For information on what needs to be done, and how you can help-write for "Water Crisis, U.S.A.," Department T-14, Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A.



Now completed, the longest continuous water line in the world brings Oklahoma City abundant water from sources like newly constructed Lake Atoka (top).

Machines that build for a growing America... CATERPILLAR



UNDNER WITH "119TH DIVISION"

Wrapped up like candy packages.

#### Painter of the Crass Crowd

Pop art? Hard-edge? Many visitors to Richard Lindner's latest show at Manhattan's Cordier & Ekstrom Gallery suffer an uninformed urge to link his art to the latest fads of the newest artists. But Lindner is 62; his paintings are a liaison with the past and Europe. Groomed by Dada and Gorned by colbom, but to be a control of the colbom, but is resolutely linked to the art that shocked vestervear.

Lindner's paintings are violently the artical: bathed in stagelight, they profler biting vignettes of the modern world. Each character is an island; giant kewpie-doll children with pasty faces, strolling tradesmen stolidly strutting with their canes, spreading ladies slickly flited into a colorful armor of conests. Lindner's pictorial powers before that seem to slant up actually slide down and ripple-mirrors reflect limbs as if swollen with elephantiasis.

Painter Lindner grew up in the era Brecht's social satire, of Max Beckmann's razor-sharp realism, of the street-fighting Weimar Republic, where a mark was worth less than a match. It was easy to be an artist, because nothing else paid anything either. Lindner started off as a concert pianist, but in 1922 he cheated his way into an art academy by submitting a friend's sketches, and began his life's work. As a Jew and a Social Democrat, Lindner knew in 1933 that the rise of Hitler was a reason to flee. He arrived in the U.S. in 1941, began working as a magazine illustrator, did not get back to creative painting until 1950.

As Lindner assimilated the hubbub of urban New York, he combined his natural bent for saitre with his impulse to depict city bustle: "You see women on the streets all wrapped up like candy packages," he says, and he is the artist of the concupiscent street scene, of crass crowds, of penny-ante popular life. "Macy's is the greatest museum the people, the objects, the smells. Even the chandelier department is a sort of phony Versailles."

#### House That Union Jack Built

For more than a century of its existence, what has become the world's bearing a continuous continuous and the continuous decisions and the continuous decisions and the continuous continuo

The latest renovation (see color pages) cost no less than \$8,500,000, and as a result No. 10 is in spanking 1688 condition. Last week, for the first time since reopening, its state rooms resounced with the tinkling glasses and lively laughter of a private party. More than 400 guests attended a reception given by Prime Minister Sir Alee Douglas-Home for his soon-to-be-wed

daughter, Meriel.

200-Room Warren. It was King
George II who gave No. 10 to England,
specifically to the Treasury, Since Prime
Ministers are also First Lords of the
Treasury, they have had their way—and
their woes—with the building for 229
years. Walpole openly entertained his
mistress there; Pitt happily tippled his
port on the premises; and Disraell

penned his Endymion between parliamentary debates. But seven P.M.s refused to live in No. 10's cramped quarters; between 1847 and 1877, it was completely untenanted, and then Disratel moved in only because his gout During the blitz, Churchill disconcertingly called No. 10 "shabs," and encouraged seads of cats to proul the place to keep down the rats.

On the old site of a brewhouse that may have slaked the thirst of Henry VIII, Speculator George Downing built a row of houses whose shallow timber foundations sank readily into the squishy soil of what had once been an island. What remains of Downing's houses on his narrow street across from the control of the property of the control of the control

Heartbreaking Restraint, No. 10 does not hold a candelabrum to the White House, and De Gaulle, after all, does live in a palace. No. 10% charm is the millans, who lived during the restoration in nearby Admirally House, held down tight on interior-decoration costs, winding up, for example, with walls of women of the control of the cont

Most of the paintings are borrowed from the National Gallery and the Tate, although the high-quality copies in the state dining room are No. 10% own. The effect is tasteful, pleasing and undeventuresome. And perhaps it was the great English art theoretician John Rusners and the state of the work of any ancient building: "Count its stones you would jewels of a crow."



THE PRIME MINISTER'S FRONT DOOR Restored to spanking 1688 condition.

## HOME'S HOME: NO. 10 DOWNING ST.

PASSAGEWAY from main entrance of British Prime Minister's residence leads to rear of house through fanlighted door ordered about 1682 by house's first owner, Treasurer George Downing.



THE BOUDOIR, a small, informal sitting room, has Sheraton tables, plus mirror and a bombé commode of satinwood and walnut by Adam. Wall fabric is gold slub, curtains of gold satin.





CABINET ROOM seats ministers around tapered table that bears silver candlesticks owned by four Prime Ministers. Portrait over mantel is Van Loo's Robert Walpole.

STATE DINING ROOM was designed by Sir John Soane in shape of an oak casket, topped by ceiling "lid." Portraits (from left) are of William Pitt, Wellington and Nelson.



#### ROCK 'N' ROLL It's Better Than Beating Up

Old Ladies with Bicycle Chains
The Merseyside gangs were the
toughest in Liverpool—and in Liver-

toughest in Liverpool—and in Liverpool in those days, all the gangs were
tough. The chaps would hang around
street corners showing off their haircuts, and whenever outsiders invasion
street aromes to the control of the old
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The musical metamorphosis of Mersevside is only one of the wonders rock 'n' roll has worked in England. As all Christendom has learned, rock also begat what Englishmen call "the beat and the beat begat the Beatles. The Beatles are all old Merseyside types, and only a few million dollars ago they were trooping around the rock clubs there, playing for carfare like everyone else. Now they have become such a crucial factor in English life that conservative candidates have been officially cautioned not to omit some friendly word for them from their speeches, and the Queen has expressed her concern over the length of Ringo's hair.

The Chippy on the Turf. Merseysides' cultural crisis began in 1955, when the American movie Rock Around the Clock came to town. All the kids went to see it and, of course, they core up the theater in their enthusitore up the theater in their enthusities. The theater is the theater in the Hills sociology fournal New Services, things were never the same again. Says 19-year-old Colin Fletcher, who was a member of two Merseyside gangs before he entered Liverpool University; "It was the first time the gangs had been exposed to an animal rhythm to." It was spread like a rumour."

The changes, at first, were subtle. The gangs still fought, but their hearts weren't in it. Their small crimes continued on the continued of the part was a still crime and out of the park keeper's shed to make a cup of tea"—but 'criminal boys,' and the represtige to "romantic boys,' and the properties to "romantic boys,' and the collead fish and chips joint, "the chippy on the turf," lost its glamour—every-body wanted to go home to listen to Elvis records. Meetings and war council catch the rock show on the tell's catch the rock show on the tell's

Reol Gone, Soon it was clear that the gangs were dying. Friday night rumbles were no longer a test of status; what counted was how well each gang's rock group performed on Saturday night. A gang's rock group became its totem, and all the members began dressing in the costume of their quartet. "The music," writes Fletcher, "was gradually becoming 'us,' " and it did not go unnoticed that the girls "seemed to be real gone—over not only the sound but also those who made it."

Life in Liverpool still requires a sense of humor, but instead of the old, leather-jacketed menace of the gangs, beat throbs loudly, anonymously, cheerfully, from 25 beat clubs and at least 75 other "senues." The groups sport such virile rames as "The Profiles" and its early and highly anomatous English sound; the Liverpudlian accent lends its early and highly anomatous English sound; the Liverpudlian accent lends its eff nicely to lyrics of the "You got everthin" bay-bee' school, and Mersey-Zodiacs sound ints like the young from 20 of the profile of the

#### CONCERTS

Artistic Boycott

The two college students were visitors and they wanted to hear the London Royal Philharmonic when it came to town last November. But the town was Jackson, Miss., where concerts are still segregated, and tickets are sold by subscription only-to the right people. Instead of getting into the hall, the boys landed in jail because they insisted they had a right to hear the performance. The affair was hardly noticed at the time, but by last week it had become the inspiration for a cause célèbre; one after another, the nation's leading concert artists were joining a boycott of the segregated South. The first of them to act was Pianist

Gary Graffman, who canceled a February appearance in Jackson after

rackson arte



ROCK GROUP IN LIVERPOOL What the beat begat.

Bob City, Georgia. Former boppers have even taken up beat poetry. The revolution is complete.

Empty Foce. Fletcher's article and the whole beat phenomenon have kindled one of the liveliest debates England has enjoyed in recent years. The Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Prince Philip and Poet Stephen Spender" are all on the side of the beats, though others have gasped at the chasm of vacuity they see revealed in Ringo's face.

No one argues that beat therapy has not been good for the kids; juvenile crime in Liverpool has dropped below the national average. At the very least, as one beat club employee says, making such music is better than beating up old ladies with bicycle chains. And a London reporter, feeling the beat, said the best of it. "It's a reminder to jumped; up man, grown snobbish, that the part of the properties of

Spender considers the Beatles' haircuts antidotes to violence and adolescent sexuality because they are "compromise haircuts"—as sexually indefinite as Prince Valiant's.

learning of the students' arrest. His place was promptly filled by German gued that arrists should be above involsing themselves in social problems), but the boycott was gathering momentum. Conductors George Szell, Leonard Berristein and Erich Leinsdorf all announced that they would not appear before segregated audiences, and they were joined by such performers as Rise Stevens, Leon Fleisher, Jaime Laredo and Julius Katchen, a stand is "a right and natural stein a stand is "a right and natural stein."

Segregation remains the general rule for concert audiences in Mississippi and Alabama; elsewhere it is accomplished more discreetly. And much of the South is effectively ear-muffed; Rudolf Bing two years ago refused to allow the touring Met to appear before segregated audiences, and Sol Hurok, with his huge stable of artists, has had a similar policy for a decade. At week's end the new musical boycott of the Deep South was endorsed by Vladimir Horowitz. Horowitz' stand was duly reported in the press, despite its purely theoretical value-he has not played in public anywhere in eleven years.

#### Taxes On Incomes Under \$10,000 Can Be Abolished

#### A SMALL BUSINESSMAN SPEAKS OUT (No. 3)

ON TAXES AND DISCRIMINATION

Some of you will remember that in 1960 I campaigned throughout New Hampshire for tax reform. You were very kind to me and my family and my ideas received widespread support. We had a good time.

In 1964 we have a new tax bill. It is a small step in the right direction.

In March of 1960, I promised to continue my campaign for scientific tax reform, As a continuing

part of that campaign, I have now returned to New Hampshire to again ask for your help. Five millions of our

people are still unemployed. The Federal debt has continued to rise. Private and state debts have skyrocketed be-

yond the limits of safety. The centralization of wealth and power is continuing its totalitarian march.

The rich are too rich and the poor are

too poor.

The inequities of our tax laws are not

The inequities of our tax laws are not being corrected, We are still unsuccessfully trying to balance the budget by unjustifiably taxing the poor—often more heavily than we tax the rich. So many special tax favors have been granted that they are being widely accepted as proper.

Often business corporations, trusts,

Often business corporations, trusts, soundations, cooperatives, so called non-tomoration of the control of the

The United States is now in process of selecting political candidates to represent its people. How do these candidates feel about this kind of tax reform? Ask them. You have a right to know.

If you would like more information on my views on tax reform, send \$1.00 for a copy of my booklet "Road to Freedom." PAUL C. FISHER Owner of the Fisher Pen Co.

Forest Park, Illinois

P.S. Oh yes! If you want a better ball
point pen, ask your local dealer for a
Fisher Pen—the difference is in the
writine.

#### RELIGION

#### ROMAN CATHOLICS

Schools Under Strain

The parochial-school system, which of the pass 81 years has been the well-spring of the Roman Catholic Church in the U.S., is changing its patterns. In Cincinnati, Archbishop Rarl J. Alter amounced that because of hijo costs and overcrowded classrooms the parochial schools in his archdiocese would close their first grades are September. (1000 children in an area that includes one of the part of the

Oscar Winninghoff of St. Aloysius' parish, said that his school would discontinue the first four grades in September 1965. Having failed to persuade the local public-school board to build a new 24-room school to educate children of his parish in secular subjects, Father Winninghoff said: "I'm going to quit talking. I'm saying, 'Here are 600 kids -you solve the problem. And I'm giving you a year and a half to solve it.' Some parochial-school classes have been closed in Green Bay, Wis., Saginaw, Mich., and in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C.; in Williamsport, Pa., the 50-year-old St. Mary's High School shut down last year, leaving 208 pupils to be absorbed

Go Out of Business? Cincinnati's Archbishop Alter says that three-fourths of all Catholic children in the archdiocese already attend kindergarten in public schools, and "adding one more year to their presence in the public schools will not interfere too seriously with their religious training." And a new book, by a Catholic mother of five boys who have variously gone to public and Catholic schools, suggests that the church should go out of the school business altogether. Mary Perkins Ryan, author of Are Parochial Schools the Answer?, argues that providing a general education for all young Catholics has proved an impossible task for the church, that in trying to carry it out the church has neglected to provide "anything like adequate religious formation

According to Mrs. Ryan, the 5,900,-000 pupils in Catholic elementary schools, high schools and colleges in 1963 constituted less than half of all Catholics of school age. The best evidence on how they fare, comparatively, comes from the Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J., head of the sociology department at Loyola University. Testing social standards, social skills, family relations and school and community relations in typical parochial and public schools in South Bend, Ind., he found that pupils were nearly identical: both "accept and demonstrate honesty, obedience, gratitude, self-control and kindliness in about the same proportions.'



NUN LEADING CLASS PRAYER The siege is over.

"Supreme Beon." But by the logic of the Catholic school system, children trained in it should get notably better religious formation. Mrs. Ryan thinks they do not, partly because parochial schools are anachronistic. No longer, she argues, are the Roman Catholic Church and its schools in the "state of siege" that has existed since the Reforcution of the company of the second of the capture of the second of the second quity of the second of the second part of the second of the second instruction to make all Catholics better Christians in the community.

Most youngsters, she says, get little meaning from the catechetic systems of religious instruction in many parochial schools: "One not untypical school, for instance, requires the children to recite the Rosary while they file out for recess." At another, one little girl, who insisted that God was a "supreme beam," tearfully exclaimed when her father corrected her: "Don't bother me with what it means. It's what we have to say when Sister asks us who God!

The money spent on maintaining this school system, an estimated \$1.8 billion annually, and the more than 183,000 teachers it employs could be put to better use if concentrated on improved religious education, Mrs. Rvan contends. Msgr. George W. Casey, an outspoken priest who writes a column in The Pilot. Boston's archdiocesan newspaper, agrees with her in part: "I have been advocating that the church wash out of the elementary grades. Her idea is that we should get out of general education entirely. The book is just a little too sweeping. I don't think her proposal is feasible, because the Catholic school is too firmly entrenched, too interwoven in our lives. But she poses a very real challenge.

"A Foolish Book." To prove his point, Msgr. Casey is building a \$500,000 "Christian Confraternity School" next

## How to work faster—without going crazy















#### FASTER TEACHING

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and real sounds—in an hour.

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We've even taken the excitement out of
this projector's sound exciter lamp. We use
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replacement for the life of the machine.

For everything else, you throw one lever all the way forward. Doesn't this sound like a projector to teach with?

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This projector's sound system has the quality and the power to be heard beautifull whether in a small room or a big hall. See it work, without obligation.

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case is, your salesman won't use it and your selling movie won't sell a thing.

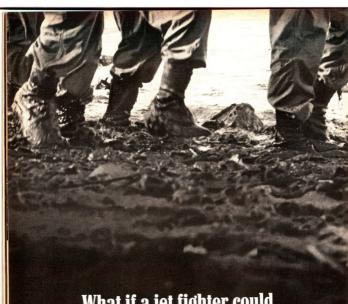
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you could give to a salesman and tell him to forget about special instructions.

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# What if a jet fighter could follow a foot soldier around like a dog on a leash?

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to his church in Lexington, Mass., a town where there is no Catholic school. To be opened next September as the John F. Kennedy School of Religion, it will provide 1,900 Catholic students who attend Lexington's public schools with a weekly class of religious instruction after regular school hours. "It will settle a lot of problems if it works, he says.

Many Catholic clergymen disagree with the Ryan book, Msgr. O'Neil C. D'Amour, associate secretary of the Department of School Superintendents of the National Catholic Educational Association in Washington, D.C., calls it "incredibly naive book, a foolish book. I feel Mrs. Ryan asked a lot of the right questions, but came up with all the wrong answers." In Brooklyn, the conservative Catholic weekly paper, The Tablet, snorts at the liberals who support Mrs. Ryan's views. "The battle lines are clearly drawn. The book finds Catholic schools 'an obstacle' to the current spirit of renewal and says they must be

The House Committee on Education and Labor has invited Mrs. Ryan to testify at hearings on proposed legislation that would finance a three-year experiment in which parochial-school pupils could spend part of their day taking nonreligious subjects in public schools. Except for a few areas where wellfinanced parochial-school systems are thriving and even growing, some such recombination of religious and educational responsibilities seems likely in many parts of the U.S.

**PROTESTANTS** 

Switch at Century

The Christian Century, which used to take pride in being "An Undenomina-tional Weekly" and now takes equal pride in being "An Ecumenical Weekly," will soon have a new editor. Stenping down is scholarly Harold E. Fey (rhymes with sky), 65, whose zesty crusades and courageous sacred-cow punching have made Chicago-published Century a well-read and well-heeded organ of Christian unity since he succeeded the late Paul Hutchinson in 1956. Fev says, tongue in cheek: "Our editors retire at 65 because Dr. Hutchinson did. I believe he was right. Old men often get irresponsible because they know they will not be there to bear the consequences."

Following Fey, who leaves in August to begin teaching at the Christian Theological Seminary in Indianapolis, is Managing Editor Kyle Haselden, 51, a former Baptist minister turned journalist. Haselden for his part plans to continue wading right in where controversy is the deepest. Says he: "We want not only to report what is happening, but to shape what ought to happen. We intend to be critical of the ecumenical movement from within the movement itself. We are not going to shoot arrows from Mount Olympus."



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#### LIBEL

#### Go Ahead and Say It!

Freedom of the press and freedom of speech were clearly established as constitutional rights in the very infancy of the Republic, when the ten amendments collectively known as the Bill of stitution. Since then, the courts have refereed a seesaw struggle to define the line between freedom and license. Last week, in a landmark decision, the Supreme Court unanimously advanced of free speech—farther than they have ever legally reached before.

The decision reversed a \$500,000 libel judgment against the New York Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the ad solicited funds for Dr. King's defense against charges of state income tax evasion (he was subsequently acquitted). In language any Southern segregationist would find inflammatory, the ad stated that armed Montgomery. Ala., police ringed a local Negro college campus to subdue a student civil rights protest, and later locked students out of the dining half to stars-root out of the dining half to stars-root out "South" with the properties of the proserved that the star of the proserved that the proserved that the proserved that the proting of the proserved that the proserved that the proting of the proserved that the proting defended that the proting of the proting

It is not always necessary in Alabama—or in many other states—to prove that defamatory statements are false or malicious. In some categories

COMMISSIONER SULLIVAN (FOREGROUND, HATLESS) DURING MONTGOMERY DEMONSTRATION

The court anticipated his ambition to try again.

Times and four Negro clergymen in Alabama. But it did far more than wipe out the award. It defused a welter of libel cases brough by public officials in the South against assorted critics, in-cluding nine other cases against the Times. And by holding that Alabama's libel laws are unconstitutionally broad, the court cast doubt on similar state libel laws all over the U.S.

The decision granted the U.S. citizen dramatic new immunity in the exercise of his classic right to sound off against his chosen leaders. The public conduct henceforth fair game, even if the critics mis misguided, unwarranted, undeserved or untrue. If the injured party expects to collect any damages, he will have to prove that the criticism between the criticism is about the criticism is the subject of the conduction of the conduction of the conduction of the criticism is the criticism of the criticism is the criticism of the criticism is considered to the conduction of the criticism is considered to the criticism of th

Inflammatory Language. No such caveats had discouraged the five public officials in Alabama who took offense at a full-page ad published in the March 29, 1960 edition of the Times. Paid for by friends of Integration Leader

of cases, the defendant must convince the court that the statements are true; otherwise, falsity and malice are presumed. This burden rested on the defendant New York Times. Soon after the ad appeared, L. B. Sul-

livan, a Montgomery city commissioner, brought suit for \$50,000 in damages. Sullivan's suit was followed by four more: one from Montgomery Mayor Earl James, two from other Montgomery city commissioners, and one from John M. Patterson, then Alama's Gowernor. Perhaps in recognition of his higher office, Patterson asked double damages, or \$1,000,000.

None of the men who brought suit had actually been named in the ad, but the Times itself admitted that the copy did contain inaccuracies; police had not padlocked the student dining hall; Dr. King had been arrested only four times, not seven. In an atmosphere steamheated by the race issue, Alabama juries decided that the Times ad was indeed libelous. Commissioner Sullivan and Mayor James were awarded every penny they asked for; the Times appensy they asked for; the Times ap-

pealed the Sullivan judgment all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Robust Debate. Whatever merit Alabama courts had detected in Commissioner Sullivan's case was totally demolished. The First Amendment, said the Supreme Court, clearly spelled out "a profound national commitment to the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wideopen, and that it may well include vehement, caustic, and sometimes unpleasantly sharp attacks on government and public officials," This commitment, the court has long held, binds the states through the 14th Amendment, which forbids them to abridge a person's liberty without "due process of law." Added the court: "The Times advertisement, as an expression of grievance and protest on one of the major public issues of our time, would seem clearly to qualify for constitutional protection.

As if to emphasize its point, the court took two further steps. It went out of its way to brand as unconstitutional the Sedition Act of 1798, which had levied heavy fines against anyone who uttered or printed "false, scandalous and malicious" statements against the U.S. Government or its officers. It also antici-pated any ambition of Commissioner Sullivan's to revive his suit back home in Alabama. The Times may have been guilty of negligence in letting slip a few misstatements, said Justice William J. Brennan for the court, but it was not guilty of malice: "We consider that the proof presented to show actual malice lacks the convincing clarity which the constitutional standard demands. Moreover, "there was no reference to respondent in the advertisement either by name or official position."

Soy Whet You Please. Strong as the Supreme Court opinion was, it did not saisfy some of the most liberal Justices on the bench—Arthur J. Goldberg, former U.S. Secretary of Labor, and Justice Hugo L. Black, the court's most indefatigable exponent of free speech, Both wrote concurring opinions in which Justice William O. Douglas joined. "If the rule that lible on government

"It the rule that liner of government has no place in our Constitution is to have real meaning," said Goldeline between the proposed granter of the proposed granter of the grounds that a public official has "equal in our Constitution." He proposed granter of the grounds that a public official has "equal in our greater access" to public forums, and can there readily neutralize any wrongs done to his reputation.

Justice Black went even farther. The Sullivan judgment, said he, offers 'dramatic proof that state libel laws threaten the very existence of an American press virile emough to public blot enough to criticize the conduct of public officials. An unconditional right to say what one pleases about public affairs is what I consider to be the minimum guarantee the court has stopped short of this."

#### **NEWSPAPERS**

#### After New Hampshire

"A most confusing-and most disturbing-presidential primary," said the New York Times. "You might as well be your own expert," said Scripps-Howard's Houston Press. These comments seemed a far cry from the usual confident election post-mortems. But then. New Hampshire was no ordinary election: its results incited numerous misgivings and even more contradic-

tions in the nation's press.

To the Detroit News, the message from New England seemed clear: "A triumph for a man who looks like a President, who is and has been deeply involved in the critical fight against the Communists, and who offers the Republicans an attractive alternative to Senator Barry Goldwater and Governor Nelson Rockefeller." But in the same city, the Detroit Free Press took quite an opposite view. "Here he is again," said the Free Press's political columnist, Judd Arnett, "the most successful political failure of our times, a sort of Harold Stassen with glamour, riding on a wave of publicity as the result of an epidemic of late-winter madness among the snowbound burghers of New Hampshire.

That sort of talk went on and on. "We'd say 'God help the G.O.P.' if we believed that the result meant that Lodge would be the Republican presidential nominee," said the Chicago Tribune. "But we don't." The Baltimore Sun allowed that "Mr. Lodge is a good man' but added that his victory was only a "local phenomenon." In New Hampshire, the Manchester Union Leader's terrible-tempered Publisher Loeb, who had backed Candidate Barry Goldwater, described the write-in vote for Lodge as "temporary political insanity

They must have voted for Henry Cabot

for kicks.

But in Charleston, S.C., the News & Courier, swallowing its disappointment over its idol Barry Goldwater's indifferent showing, found room to rejoice, after a fashion, over the emergence of Lodge. Said that paper, in what was surely the weirdest political forecast of the year: "The size of Mr. Lodge's write-in vote, compared to the Democratic write-in for Robert F. Kennedy. suggests to us a Johnson-Lodge com-bination for 1964,"

#### COLUMNISTS

#### East Side Story

It was Saturday afternoon in New York, and the Journal-American's Columnist ("Man About Manhattan") and Theater Critic John McClain had a date with Mrs. Anne Ford, recently divorced from Henry Ford II. They were going to see the movie Tom Jones. And thereby hangs a tale.

"According to my theory," wrote Mc-Clain in a Runyonesque account, "the whole thing was preordained. We get



COLUMNIST McCLAIN From date to preordination.

there at 4 p.m. instead of 4:40 when the next showing begins." With time to kill, McClain and Mrs. Ford decided to have a cup of espresso. "It occurs to me that at such an hour on a Saturday afternoon in New York, the only places prepared to serve espresso coffee are large hotels. So I say why don't we go to the Regency, the new hotel at Park and 61st." Mrs. Ford suggested that they go to the Delmonico instead. But McClain felt an invisible force tugging him toward the Regency.

"We go in and a captain says, 'Do you want to go to the bar?' and I say, No, we just want a cup of coffee.' So he leads us to a table in a small room next to the bar where there are a few tables and some banquettes, and he seats us exactly next to the only two other people in the room.

"And the only two other people in the small room are Frank Ryan, an old friend of mine who now lives mostly in Madrid, and Mrs. Christina Austin, who is the lady whose name was mentioned with Mr. Ford's prior to and during the divorce. We are seated and settled in before the incredible coincidence is discovered, and then it is Mrs. Ford who has the poise to take charge. 'This had to happen some time,' she whispers.



RPOWNIE PEID From house Democrat to Democrat for the House.

'I think the only gracious thing is to go over and say hello. You know, I've never met her

"So we get up and go over and everybody shakes hands. It is all very civilized, but if there were a way to bottle up the electricity in that little room it would run the Ford industries for a solid year. Then we exit, rapidly, and go back to the theater and, I must say, that Tom Jones is a whale of a picture.

#### Newsman v. Newsman

William R. Hearst Jr., editor in chief of the Hearstpapers, likes to introduce National Editor Frank R. Conniff as "the house Democrat." This at once pays affectionate tribute to the staunch Republicanism of the Hearstpapers, to Conniff's equally unsubornable allegiance to the other party, and to the indulgence of Bill Hearst himself, Last week Democrat Conniff, 49, reached for a House more sizable than Hearst's. He accepted the Democratic nomination as candidate for Congress from a suburban Westchester district

Conniff's candidacy pits journalist against journalist. The incumbent is Ogden R. ("Brownie") Reid Jr., 38, who was president of the New York Herald Tribune for three years before the paper was sold to John Hay Whitney Jr. Before running for Congress, he was U.S. Ambassador to Israel

Reid's journalistic qualifications do not match Conniff's. A Hearst staffer since 1936, Conniff is a member in excellent standing of the "Hearst Task Force," which roams the world for toplevel news. As national editor, he is Hearst's right-hand man for all the papers. He also writes an increasingly popular column that is syndicated by King Features.

Politically, however, Brownie Reid has everything working for him. His district, embracing most of Westchester County, has never yet sent a Democrat to Washington. Voter registration is Republican 2 to 1, a ratio so immutable that any man the Republicans put up campaigns largely for appearance's sake. Moreover, during his two years in office, although Congressman Reid has done little, he has done absolutely nothing to turn the voters against him.



#### MILESTONES

Born, To Virginia Graham Tchivi djian, 18, daughter of Evangelist Billy; and Stephan Tchividjian, 23, Armeniandescended businessman son of a financier who is Billy's strongest supporter in Switzerland: their first child, a son (and first grandchild for the 45-yearold Graham, who sailed to London last week to organize another spiritual cruade next year in Britain); in Ashe-

Born. To Diana Douglas-Home Wolfe-Murray, 23, youngest daughter of Britain's Prime Minister; and James Archibald Wolfe-Murray, 27, executive of Glasgow's James Buchanan Ltd., makers of Black & White Scotch: their first child, a daughter (and first grand-child for 60-year-old Sir Alec); in London.

Born. To her Majesty Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, 37, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, and His Royal interpretation of the Faith, and His Royal interpretation of the Faith, and His Royal third in line to the succession); in Buckingham Palacc: an event that sent a 41-gun salute echoing across London, spliced Royal Navy mainbraces the value of the Palaccian of the Palaccian of the Buckingham for hor more of Postbidding.

All mortals pray, where child and mother are

That nothing dim the morning of the star.

Morried, Lady Jeanne Campbell, 35, only daughter of the Duke of Argyll's first marriage, newspaper columnist for ber maternal grandlather, Lord Beaverbrook; and John Sergeant Cram III, 31, South Carolina gentleman farmer descended from Financier Jay Gould and Philanthropist Peter Cooper; both for Norman Mailer in December); somewhere in Maryland.

Married, Peter Arrell Brown Widener III, 39, Florids, sportsman, great-grandson and namesake of the Philadelphia boucher who parkyed the profits from \$100 million real estate empire; and Frances Miriam (Mimi) Crenshaw, 22, Delta Air Lines stewardess; he for the third time (his first wife divorced him in 1963) plane crash); in Palm Buech Gardens, Fla.

Died, William Muir, 61, North Dakota-born sculptor (Time, March 13) whose works, inspired by seaweed and seed pod and carved in kingwood, walnut, mahogany and cocobolo, had combined the artless beauty of driftwood with the dynamic tension characteristic of Arp and Moore; following heart surgery; in Pittsburgh.

Died. Edwin Hill ("Ted") Patrick, C., editor of Holiday since 1946 of hepatitis; in Manhattan. Boulevardier Patrick, a onetime adman, took on Curtis' anemic travel magazine when it was coffee-table Baedeker, chronicing top-chop restaurants, countries on and off the tourist track, rich people and bi-zarre events, hired prestige contributors, boosted circulation (at 664 a copy) to ing it Curtis' only adult magazine in recent years to stay in the black.

Died, Dr. Franz Gabriel Alexander, 73, Hungarian-born Freudian psychoanalyst who emigrated to the U.S. in 1930, became the prime founder of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis in 1932, helped pioneer psychosomatic medicine by linking a variety of physical ailments to longstanding emotional or personality disorders; of a heart attack; in Palm Springs, Calif.

Died. John Denby Allen, 76, longtime (1942-56) president and chairman of Chicago's Brink's Inc., biggest U.S. mon- or mover (5300 billion a year), who cash lost to customers in the 1950 Boson robbery, then ordered the intensive security overhaul that has precluded any sequel to that heat and, true to the new Brinkmanship, kept three pistols hidden following a heart attack; in Chicago.

Died, Alexander Petrunkeviten, 88, Ukrainian-born arachnologist, famed at Yale (where he taught from 1910 to 1941) for weekly teas and vivid lectures ("The lobster stomach, she pump all authority on spiders, who devoted 25, 000 hours to amassing a huge collection (including 180 'magnificent' live trantulas), produced more than 100 books widows, and other varieties, including nearly a dozen insects named after him: of pneumonia; in New Haven.

Died. General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, 93, Germany's East African commander in World War I, a will-o'the-wisp tactician whose tiny guerrilla force (300 Germans, 11,000 natives) haunted, taunted, eluded and periodically decimated a combined Anglo-Belgian-Portuguese force of 300,000 for four years, all the while scrupulously obeying Junkerdom's rules of war (he freed prisoners who promised not to fight again, refused to fire on enemy officers at close range), finally laid down his arms 14 leisurely days after the 1918 armistice, the only undefeated German general in that war; in Hamburg,

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## Do you and your husband speak the same language?

When he asks you what happened in the House, do you start to tell him about your day at home? Of course, he understands that as a wife, moth-hostess, volunteer worker, etc., you don't have much time to keep up with the news. But his look seems to say that it would be nice, if you could. As a matter of fact, you can. And

you don't have to find time. Every day, as you go about your work, keep tuned to your CBS Radio station. This is what you'l hear: a full morning report from wherever news happens on "World News Roundup": a full evening report on "The World Tonight": and in-between ...clear, complete On-The-Hour News delivered by men like Richard Hottelet,

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home and in the world well enough to speak anybody's language if you listen to CBS Radio News (on the stations listed opposite). Start today.



The CBS Radio Network

#### Tidewater Oil Company



4201 Witsbire Boolevard
Los Angeles 5, California

August 23, 1963

XEROX Corporation Midtown Tower Rochester 4, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The Picasso, I would guess, is the photograph on the right.

My reason for this guess is that our company has had the benefit of XEROX equipment for several years, and the XEROX copies which have come to my desk from the Duplicating Bureau of Tidevater have frequently been an improvement in sharpness and clarity over the original.

Since the photograph on the right shows a gradation of ink color in "lighter" areas on the oul's head, and the same area has been "brought out" more clearly in the photograph on the left, I assume that your KNROM print is on the left.

For the purposes of reproducing works of art, obviously XEROX is not the answer. So, please send the original Picasso to me (with the frame) and let me continue to enjoy the fact that XEROX permits me to read signatures that would otherwise be filestible.

Thank you.

...

Yours very truly.

Orin Jarbnan

(Mrs.) Erin M. Sparkman, Management Sciences Research Section

#### This is a copy made on the Xerox 914 Copier.



Notice the 813 copy has four identification marks on the bottom of the copy. The 914 copy doesn't. And if you look closely, you can see the 813

copy is slightly smaller than the 914 copy. 6% to be exact.

Why the identification marks? Why the minutely smaller copy?

The 813 makes copies automatically. The identification marks make this possible. Instead of laying the original flat as you do with the 914, you insert the original in the 813. The identifica-

tion marks act as little grippers and hold the original in place while the copies are being made. And because the \$1\_3 copies everything it sees on the original, it also copies the identification marks. (For many companies this will prove to be an advantage. Now they can tell which is the original.)

If you want, you can personalize the gripper marks. The company name. The department. Anything. (As you can see above, you can even use your company trademark.)

You may never notice the slight reduction

#### Tidewater Oil Company



4201 Wilsbore Boolevard Los Angeles 1, California

Anmust 23, 1963

XEROX Corporation Midtown Tower Rochester 4, N, Y,

Contlement

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Thank you.

es

Yours very truly.

Erin Sparkman

(Mrs.) Erin M. Sparkman, Management Sciences Research Section

## This is a copy made on the new Xerox 813 Copier. Can you see the difference?

in size of the \$13 copy. But it's there. For good reason. The \$13 Copier can guarantee copying everything on the original, from edge to edge, from to bottom.

The important thing, of course, is the copy quality. See how both the 914 and the 813 pick up the ball point pen signature, the letterhead everything on the original in sharp black and white. Both copies are made on ordinary paper. Both are dry copies.

Where can you buy the 914? Or the 813? You

don't have to. You can borrow either one, (No caplital investment.) You pay Xerox only for the coples you make. Including all charges, it costs you about \$\frac{e}{2}\$ per copy plus a penny for supplies, based on a minimum number of copies made per month. And there are no maintenance contracts to buy. Xerox takes care of both machines. No charges

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## Love on the 8:15

Philadelphia commuters love the 55 new Budd-built "Silverliner" railway coaches bought by the City of Philadelphia and recently leased to Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad lines. These new stainless steel cars have helped boom travel about 40% on runs where they've replaced old cars. Passengers are delighted with "Silverliner" air conditioning, broadview windows of tinted safety glass, diffused overhead lighting, and the cushioning of air-spring suspension and foam seating.

Each car carries 125 passengers in relaxed comfort— 77% more than conventional cars. Some 26 tons lighter than standard coaches, "Silverliners" accelerate with effortless speed on less power, help reduce wear and tear on tracks and running gear. The gleaning stainless steel won't rust or corrode, never needs painting. Many cities are happily discovering the advantages of Budd stainless steel railway cars. For details, write J. F. Clary, Vice President. The Budd Company, Philadelphia 15, Pa.

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OVER 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO INDUSTRY

#### U.S. BUSINESS

#### WALL STREET Broad & Healthy

Climbing as smoothly as a U-2, the stock market has risen more than 50% from its lows of mid-1962, has advanced 7% since Jan. 1. Last week, for the first time in 41 years, the Dow-Jones industrial average set a new record on every trading day. It rose 10.19 points in all, closing the week at 816.22. Pleasantly surprised that Wall Street's bull had crossed the 800 hurdle without even pausing for breath, many brokers are beginning to talk of a market at 900 before year's end-though they expect stocks to fall back for a rest before

beginning that long pull. In the last month, the market has

as 15 years ago-and one in every three workers is a woman. The number of women in the labor force, which stands at 25 million, is growing by 2.5% a year, compared with a 1.4% gain for men. Last week several steps were afoot to open still more jobs to women.

The civil service, which has begun to give preference to women in hiring. is conducting a drive to find more who are "qualified." The new tax bill encourages mothers to work-60% of all women workers are married-by liberalizing the deductions that they may take for child care. On Washington's orders, all Government agencies have turned in reports about what they are doing to eliminate job and pay discrimination. Twenty-two states have put president of Revlon, Inc., earns \$100,-000 or more-which could make her the highest-paid U.S. businesswoman.

Because of some basic changes in the nation's economy, society and technology, more and more married women are going back to work; the median age for women workers has risen to a high 41 years. On average, today's American woman marries at 20, has only two or three children, and can expect to live to the age of 73-which leaves her 30 useful years after her children grow up. She usually returns to work not because she has to make ends meet but because she wants to live better, buy a second car, take a European vacation, or bankroll her children through college. The automation of factories has actually











ASSEMBLER





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become both healthier and broader. Trading volume has increased by 25%, and buyers are giving their support to a wider range of stocks. Big investors are showing a fresh interest in the longdormant capital goods issues-metals and machines-but are also continuing to buy the popular consumer goods stocks. There seems good reason for strength in both. Last week, reporting on its quarterly consumer survey, the University of Michigan revealed that the U.S. consumer's optimism and inclinations to buy are at a seven-year high. At the same time, Ford and Chrysler officials predicted that Americans may well buy 8,000,000 new cars in 1964, making the year the second record-breaker in a row.

#### LABOR

#### The Difference That Sex Makes

Now that the husband of Businesswoman Lady Bird Johnson has promised to seek out more women for federal jobs, the spotlight has been focused on a force in the U.S. economy that is growing in numbers and importance: women workers. One in every three U.S. women works-half again as many In 30 useful years, lured by better living.

through equal-pay laws for women, and Congress has passed a law that in June will start guaranteeing that most women workers throughout the U.S. will get the same pay that men do in

the same job. More rewarding, Pay-check discrimination does exist, notably in banks, insurance and telephone companies, but women tend to overrate it. While the average woman worker earns much less than a man (about \$3,300 a year v. \$5,500), the gap is due not so much to discrimination as to the fact that more than three-quarters of the women workers have jobs in which men get relatively low pay-as clerks, secretaries, service workers, factory operatives, teachers. But the number of women in the more rewarding professions has risen 41% since 1950. The proportion of women among U.S. doctors has increased from 51% five years ago to 61%. Wall Street now has 1,800 women brokers-ten times as many as in 1946—and Madison Avenue has at least 600 women advertising executives, twothirds of whom earn more than \$10,000. One of the ad gals, Kay Daly, vice

Revlon's Kay Daly.

opened more places for her, since no brawn is needed to press a button

Nimble Fingers. Women perform best in jobs that require stoic patience, an eve for detail, and nimble fingers. Atlanta's Scripto Inc. employs women to put together its small pencils; the personnel chiefs at Burroughs Corp, believe that women can tolerate the tedious routine jobs that would drive men up the walls. The monotonous, repetitive jobs in the textile and garment plants are held almost wholly by women, and one-third of the nation's electronics gear is wired and assembled by them. But men need not fear that their own

jobs will be grabbed away. Instead of contributing to unemployment, women have tended to take the kind of jobs that men seldom strive for. In fact, the new U.S. equal-pay law may cost women some of their jobs because-other things being equal-many companies prefer to hire men. Many women prove reluctant to take on heavy responsibility or to boss men on the job. Supervisors complain that they have a higher absenteeism rate than men-6.5 days a year v. five days-partly because men do not have babies. Some labor leaders are also cool to women workers; only

14% of them join unions, and those who do tend to vote down proposed pension plans. Predictably, they do not want the security of pensions, but the joy of more cash to spend immediately.

#### PATENTS

#### Knocking Down the Pole

In the complex field of patents, everyday products have often inspired memorable decisions. The shredded-wheat biscuit became a courtroom cause célèbre in 1938, when the Supreme Court set precedent by ruling that Kellogg could make the same biscuit as Nabisco. whose patent had expired and whose link to the shredded-wheat name had faded. The pink color of Pepto-Bismol was at issue in 1959, when a federal court in New York ruled that the pink had a "functional" purpose and there-fore could be copied. Last week the Supreme Court handed down a decision of such broad impact that it overturned unfair-competition doctrines in all 50 states and set a precedent that will affect U.S. industry for years to come. The subject of the dispute was a pole lamp, one of those floor-to-ceiling devices that adorn the modern home.

The Supreme Court's unanimous ruling was based on a conflict between Sears, Roebuck and Chicago's Stiffel Co., the originator of the pole lamp. Stiffel's sales sagged after Sears, in 1957, brought out an identical pole lamp that sold for about half the price: the company took the matter to court. A federal court found Sears guilty of unfair competition, not because of a patent infringement but under an Illinois common law that forbids exact copying of another's goods. In fact, ruled the court, Stiffel's pole lamp was not really unique enough to be protected by patent at all; it then invalidated Stiffel's patent

The Supreme Court went a step farther. It affirmed the lower court's invalidation of Stiffel's patent, but ruled that Sears was erroneously blamed for unfair competition. Its reasoning: once the patent on a product no longer exists, anyone has the right to make an exact copy-and should not be restrained from doing so by state unfair-competition laws. The court thus overruled all the states' protective laws, except against outright fraud, and declared open season on any products not protected by patents or trade names. Consumer groups hailed the ruling as heralding lower prices, but manufacturers were not so ecstatic. They fear that the ruling will mean a return to fierce competition, believe that companies will be less likely to work on new and original designs if they can be copied as soon as they hit the market.

#### CORPORATIONS

#### A Man of Many Parts

Automobile carburetors have little in common with the visionary paintings of Paul Klee, but Arnold Maremont is a devoted connoisseur of both. Maremont, 59, is president of Chicago's Maremont Corp., a leader in the greasy, \$7 billion business of making spare parts for old cars. Yet he runs his firm from a low chony coffee-table desk, surrounded by modern paintings and chairs by Mies van der Rohe, is as elegant and impeccably dressed as if he were managing Tiffany's. All this seems to help: he has built Maremont's sales from \$30 million in 1959 to \$122 million last year. Last week he capped a five-year diversification program by buying the Cal-Val Research & Development Corp., a California producer of giant shock absorbers and bomb-rack parts for the Air Force.

The Scheme. Until five years ago, Maremont Corp. was almost exclusively a maker of auto mufflers. Looking for broader fields, Arnold Maremont ness seemed to offer depression-proof growth. The number of cars on the road increases by at least 4,000,000 every year, and spare parts move even when new-car sales falter, because motorists must spend more to keep their old cars running. Maremont also noticed that Detroit auto companies supplied only 30% of the parts, while thousands of independents producing a jumble of reliable and unreliable products fought over the rest. His scheme: to acquire enough independents to make a full line of branded, guaranteed parts. With his program completed, Maremont now produces 8,000 parts for cars, is the biggest independent making a full line of products. At the same time, Arnold Maremont cast about into nonautomotive fields, picked up several basically sound companies in trouble and set them right. One problem acquisition: the Gabriel Co., a producer of auto shock absorbers and electronic gear. which took longer than expected to revamp, was largely responsible for slicing Maremont's 1963 earnings in half.

noted that the auto spare-parts busi-

A Most Happy Fella. A product spread that puts Maremont into items ranging from tail pipes to microwave antennas might seem too diverse to manage, but it suits the wide-ranging interests of the company's president. In addition to running 87-year-old Maremont, which was founded by his father. he has interests in paper and in a maker of Christmas-tree balls, has backed a Broadway musical (The Most Happy Fella), and owns a chunk of the Saturday Review. His collection of modern art contains Dubuffet, Braque, Léger, Gris, Pollock, Arp and Kline, is valued at more than \$2,000,000.

A political liberal, Maremont frequently throws himself into controversy. He was the first Illinois industrialist to back a law ending discrimination against hiring Negroes. Named chairman of the Illinois Public Aid Commission two years ago, he campaigned for publicly supported birth control for welfare families. After he had excoriated the state legislators in a TV interview, they passed a special law so that they could fire him. They did-but Maremont, undeterred, last week sandwiched speeches and interviews on birth control in among visits to his far-flung plants. Says he: "My role as a businessman is only one



aspect of my total being."

In times of economic vigor, companies tend to increase their inventories, expecting even greater sales ahead and hoping to avoid possible increases in the oping to avoid possible increases in the certainly healthy—but the supplies on the nation's shevels have not been building up in their usual relation to sales. In fact, the Commerce Department announced last week, business inventories million (to \$103 billion), the first





MAREMONT & MOBILE MUFFLER PLANT IN CHICAGO
From tail pipes to Broadway.

86



on how to be the world's best boss...for peanuts

What is it that is up to 40% cheaper by the dozen, has been known to pay off mortgages, send kids to college, keep home fires burning, attract and keep high calibre employees, build goodwill, is in plentiful supply, comes handsomely packaged . . . and that you probably own none of-if yours is a small to medium-size firm?

Answer: group term life insurance, one of today's real bargains. And a munificent fringe benefit in which you, the boss, can share-for peanuts. there, sir, in the corner office with nothing to do but run

Why don't you have it? Probably because you



the whole operation, stew about costs, taxes, competition, costs, orders, deliveries and costs...you have decided that group life is just one more fringe benefit that can wait.

But did you know that this is one fringe benefit that isn't one-sided? That you as an employer or partner stand to benefit from a group life program as much as your employees? Perhaps more?

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Sound too good to be true? Why not put Sentry to the test and let us prove it? Just send us your phone number on your letterhead. You'll promptly get a long distance call from our headquarters in Stevens Point . . . and we promise to prove the surprising price advantage of group life insurance-and quote a rate for your company-in short order. No obligation-you take it from there. A sporting offer? Address Sentry Insurance, Stevens Point 33, Wis.

it might amaze you.)



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If you think it's easy to get used to a new name after 60 years, try changing yours.

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Hardware Mutuals - Sentry Life

monthly drop since early 1961. What is going on?

The answer lies chiefly in the improved skill of U.S. businessmen. Since financing a stockpile can cost a firm up to 20% of its sales dollar, businessmen have been working steadily at machines and methods designed to make large inventories unnecessary. Better sales projections now enable companies to anticipate their future needs more closely, and speedier deliveries from suppliers with ample plant capacity make it unnecessary to keep big stocks on hand. Automated warehouses make possible much tighter control of inventories: computers are increasingly being put to work measuring the amount stock and reordering.

Although manufacturers expect their sales to rise at least 6% to a new record



this year, they have shown no intention of panishing into a massive inventory buildup, plan to buy just enough to keep stocks at the present ratio of 1.5 times sales volume. Their restraint is important to the conomy, since rapid buildups during past periods of good business have had a major hand in triggering recessions. It also means that inventories, long used as a dependable indicator, from now on will be far less valuable in charting the course of the economy.

#### INDUSTRY

Visions of Dollars

Dance in Their Heads

Christmas comes to a certain area of Manhattan in mid-March. There, in the New Yorker Hotel and in the 23rd Street showrooms near Broadway, most of the nation's 1,500 toymakers gathered last week to show off some 200,000 toys that will hit the U.S. market

next Christmas season. From plush lions that roar to vinyl dolls that burp, the toys are designed to win the notoriously fickle attention of U.S. children and, toy-makers hope, to hike this year's toy sales 20% to S1.3 billion. The prospect of all these toys makes visions of dollars dance in the heads of the executives of such companies as U.S. Steel, Down Chemical, Monsanto, Union Carbide Chemical, Monsanto, Union Carbide to the companies as U.S. Steel, Down to the companies as U.S. Steel, Down to the companies as U.S. Steel, Down to the companies as the compa

and hundreds of others. 150,000 Lbs. of Hair. Chemical companies will cash in on the steady swing to plastic toys by selling upwards of \$330 million worth of such plastics as polyethylene, polystyrene and vinyl. Another \$120 million will go to papermakers for cartons, paper dolls and business forms. Steelmen will get \$60 million worth of business, textile spinners \$50 million, and the remaining \$40 million will be disbursed among producers of everything from lumber and zinc to musical movements and tiny electrical motors. In 1964 the makers of construction materials and machine tools will also reap big benefits from the toymakers. Planning big increases in their capital outlays, like most of U.S. business, the toymen in 1964 will spend \$250 million to expand and modernize their plants. California's Mattel, Inc., the biggest

California's Mattel, Inc., the biggest toy company, will use more than 150,-000 lbs. of Saran filament for the hair of its bestselling and well-dressed Barbie Doll, another 5,000,000 midget phonograph records and needles for its talking toys, as well as huge quantities of plastic, zinc and steel for its new line plastic, zinc and steel for its new line will have a battery-driven device called to the V-RROOM, which emits a roar like a motorcycle and is intended to catch every boy's call.

Ideal Toy's new Smarty Bird, a battery-powered duck that walks about rolling its eyes and snapping its beak, alone will use up 600,000 lbs. of plastics, 600 tons of steel, and enough corrugated cartons to cover 480 football fields. Chicago's Strombecker Corp, midget racers, Tootsietoys) will consume more than 118 million tiny tires dustries will use more than 300 tons of steel for the stender rails embedded in its plastic roadracing track.

In the Bock. Toy sales in the nation's retail stores are expected to hit \$1.68 billion this year, but that is no the property of the property of the property of departments actually are to U.S. retailers. The smart storekeeper gets much more out of toys than the \$28 national average that is spent for each imporular items low, then sets up his toy department way to the back of his store, usually on a high floor. That way, parents must troop by counters laden with dise before they get to the toys continued to the property of the property of the disease.

#### **PERSONALITIES**

FOR weeks, Washington has been waiting for Lyndon Johnson to fill looming vacancy on the seven-man Federal Reserve Board, expecting his choice to signal whether the board will stress easy or tighter money. Last week, Johnson took the trodden path: he reappointed James Louis Robertson, 56, whose term officially expired in January, to another 14-year term as governor. Robertson agrees with Johnson that the thriving U.S. economy is not yet in a boom and thus needs no hike in interest rates to restrain its growth. Says he: "I don't intend to begin fighting inflation until inflation begins." tall, spare Nebraskan fought the board's decision to raise stock-margin requirements from 50% to 70% last November (he wanted a 10% boost), and was the only member to vote against last July's discount rate hike from 3% to 3.5%. A lawyer of direct style and breezy off-hours informality. he was in a Washington junkyard looking for an iron fence for his home when his reappointment was announced.



JAMES ROBERTSON



HARRY CHNNINGHAM

EXPANDING a dime-store chain into the discount business has been an \$80 million gamble for Harry Blair Cunningham, 56, president of S.S. Kresge Co. The gamble seems to be paying off: last week Kresge opened four more of its K-Marts, raising the total of its discount branches to 61 out of a chain of 876 stores. Detroit-based Kresge still ranks behind Woolworth and Grant, but under Cunningham it is growing faster than either; its sales in January and February ran 28% ahead of the record levels of 1963, when they reached \$504 million. A Pennsylvania farm boy who was once a reporter for the Harrisburg Patriot, Cunningham started in a Kresge stock room 36 years ago, became chief executive in 1959. He promptly replaced all its vice presidents with younger men, but kept up the firm's traditions: no smoking or coffee drinking in the offices, men separated from women in the company cafeterias. On weekends, Cunningham likes to pop into K-Marts unannounced. While he chats with managers, his wife pushes a shopping cart-thus faithfully reinvesting some of his \$100,000 salary.



### Why Mrs. White never lights the oven any more -without looking inside first

Irene White of Oakland, Maine, still tells this one on her husband,

It seems that on moving day Clayton thought it would be a good idea to put his Savings Bonds and other valuable papers in a safe place. He picked the oven.

Like most safe places, it was completely forgotten. Until next morning when they lit the stove-and Clayton smelled something burning.

The story has a happy ending, though. Clayton sent the charred remains of the Savings Bonds to the Treasury Department and received new ones in exchange.

The Treasury keeps a microfilm record of every U.S. Savings Bond sold. So a Bond can never be really destroyed, no matter what happens.

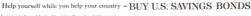
the reasons why millions of American families own Savings Bonds. As they provide for their personal security they add to the security of their country, too. For the strength of Americans is the strength of America.

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in U.S. Savings Bonds. Do it regularly, and see if you don't feel pretty good about it.

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#### WORLD BUSINESS

#### WESTERN EUROPE

#### The Price of Prosperity

Parliament last week conducted a living, while British workers grumbled loudly about its damage to their pay packets. In Italy, where the government has launched an unpopular austerity drive to halt trising prices, the man in



MUNICH BEER DRINKER\*
Nearly as expensive as Milwaukee.

the street has found a new scapegoat in la cara vita. And the French, who love to complain, moan relentlessly about la vie chère. In any language, inflation is Europe's foremost economic preoccupation—and the problem that most threatens its extended boom.

Papal Plea, With European consumers clamoring for goods faster than farms or factories can produce them, prices have been soaring in almost every country. Last year they rose 4% in the Benelux nations, 6% in France, 7% in Italy. They are still climbing. Such worried leaders as German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro warn that continued inflation may ruin Europe's economy by weakening its currencies and shutting off its world markets. Even Pope Paul, in an unusual message last month, took note of Italy's inflationary spiral by recommending austerity both because of "the Lenten season and the state of things in this country.

Europe's governments are beginning to give up some growth-inducing policies for the sake of stability. They are reshaping their economic policies in hopes of persuading free-spending consumers to buy less, borrow less, save more. Since October, Belgium, France, Sweden, The Netherlands and Britain have increased their bank interest rates. France has also clamped some price controls on food and manufactured goods, and Denmark has placed a 9% sales tax on most nonfood products. In Italy the government's austerity program aims at raising taxes on cars and gasoline, restricting installment purchases. Some manufacturers protest that such measures may brake Europe's boom too hard, but political leaders insist that drastic action is needed to stop the rise in export prices and narrow the trade deficits that have been growing dangerously in Italy and Britain.

Servant Shortage, Even the sweeping statistics do not show how substantially inflation has changed everyday life in Europe, and the extent to which it has hurt pensioners, civil servants and others on fixed incomes. Beer now costs almost as much in Munich as in Milwaukee—17¢ a pint. Italian housewives have to pay 29¢ apiece for oranges that cost them 21¢ last year, and the common varieties of pasta have risen from 9e a lb. to 13e. In Paris, where the price of steak is \$1.22 a lb. (for biftek, the lean cuts from the round, rump or tip), a cheap restaurant lunch runs to \$1.50, and \$4 lunches are common. The well-pressed Frenchman has to pay \$70 to \$100 for a suit (or \$200 if it is custom made) and \$2 to have it dry cleaned, about \$8 for a shirt to go with it. Movies on the Champs-Elysées cost \$2, and a three-room apartment in a new Parisian building \$120 to \$150 a month. In the past six years, prices of homes have risen as much as 33% in Britain, 100% in Denmark, While some items are still relatively cheap in Europe, such diverse merchandise as toothpaste and paperback books now cost almost as much as in the U.S.

Inflation has also helped bring to Eu-

rope that old American problem: the servant shortage. Most maids have been lured into the higher-paying factories, and those who remain play off one employer against the other. Result: their wages have shot up 50-100% in the past five years. A sleep-in servant now pockets up to \$100 a month in Italy and Germany. When they are disconpendent of the policy of the policy of the strength of the stren

#### POWER

#### The World's New Temples

Henry Adams described the dynamo as modern man's equivalent of the medieval Virgin, and Rudyard Kipling celebrated its strength in Song of the Dynamo. Prime Minister Nehru has urged his countrymen to make pilgrimages to their "new temples": the dams and power plants rising across the face of India. In 1964 the world is hungry for electric power as never before-and is struggling to overcome a shortage of it. From Singapore, where new entrepreneurs hawk the output of 10-kw. mobile generators, to Switzerland, where ancient glaciers help turn turbines as they melt, East and West this year are expected to consume a staggering three trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity. That is double 1954's consumption-and by 1974 the total is expected to double again.

The race to keep up with rapidly rising demand keeps power in the news around the world each week; last week was no exception. Britain was building the world's most powerful nuclear station on an island off the Welsh coast, and two private utilities announced that they will build West Germany's second commercial atomic plant near Lingen in, of all places, the coal-rich Ruhr. In



ITALIAN PLANT USING LAVA STEAM
Elsewhere glaciers help turn the turbines.

 Former West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss.

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March 13, 1964.

Italy, which last year made Europe's biggest jump in power production, the nationalized power companies revealed plans to double their 47.5 billion kw-h. capacity within eight years. Kenya is about to start work on a project that will harness a 900-ft. drop in the country's largest river, the Tana.

40 in a House. The increasing need for power is caused by the world's rapidly expanding population, the steady industrialization of underdeveloped nations and the increasing affluence of the West. Wealthier nations tend to treat electricity as if it were air; merchants often leave lights blazing all night, and big cities never grow dark. In the U.S., the average number of appliances in the home has risen from ten to 40 (including lamps) in 25 years, with a consequent drain on power. But electricity has also become a necessity in whole areas of the world that only recently regarded it as a luxury. In Kenya, for example, the East African Power & Lighting Co. is busy stringing cables through the bush to grass-roofed huts.

About 70% of the world's power is still generated by steam, most of which is produced by coal or, increasingly, by oil and gas. Highly industrialized nations depend on improving the efficiency of these sources to meet much of their power need: U.S. utilities now build thermal power plants right on top of coal fields because it is cheaper to compare the power plants. The coal is the state of the power plants and inder-Channel cable that feeds French power to Britain at the breakfast power peak, then reverses to feed British power to France at its 5 p.m. dinnertime peak.

But the need for new power plants outpaces their construction. In a sevenyear program, Australia is doubling its electrical output, parily to serve such expanding aluminum giants as Alcoa. Alcan, Kaiser and Pechiney, Iran has completed a new water and power project that is haided as a Middle East TVA and will soon include an S800 million perto-hemical complex. Brazil desperatory of the plants of the plants and TV antennas on slum roofs. 30% more power is needed than is produced.

Inexhaustible Source? The need for power is so great that nations now harness just about anything they can, from the atom to the ocean tides. Italy's railroads run partly on electricity generated by steam tapped from underground lava beds at Larderello in Tuscany. In Ghent, Belgium, the Sidmar steel plant, now being built, will draw power for peak production from a mounted jet airplane engine. The French are harnessing the swift tides that swirl around Saint-Malo and high in the Pyrences are experimentally generating power by using heat from solar mirrors. New Zealand has started work on an underground hydro plant that will be fed with waters rushing through a huge. six-mile tunnel from Lake Manapouri.

#### How to cultivate a "Full Service" banker

(FOR FUN AND PROFIT)

If you're like most people, you're going to end up borrowing a good deal of money in your lifetime (far more than you'll save).

Skeptical? Look at it this way: there'll be loans for real estate, for automobiles, for appliances, for vacations, for the kids' education, for you-name-it. And that's why you need a "Full Service" banker of your very own.



Loans, loans, loans

Granted, other financial institutions besides "Full Service" banks make loans. Some make real estate loans. Some make auto loans. Some make personal loans. But a "Full Service" bank makes loans, loans, loans, loans. All kinds of loans, for all purposes, at low bank rates. Fine and dandy, you say. But what if I don't happen to have a "Full Service" banker of my very own? Cultivate one.

#### Get to know your banker before you need him

Old wives' tales notwithstanding. bankers like to lend money (that's what they're in business for). The only hitch is, they can't pass it out to any passing stranger. They have to know with whom they are dealing. They'll deal with you, posthaste. if you follow these suggestions:

- 1. Stroll into your most convenient "Full Service" bank and introduce vourself to one of the "Full Service" bankers.
- 2. Proceed to do all your banking business there, with special attention to your checking and savings

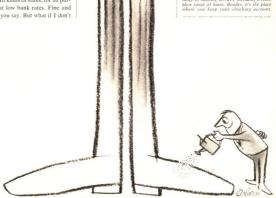
accounts. Let's face it: your new banker-friend is going to be able to do something for you (loans) so you'll want to do a little something for him (deposits). This way, everybody is taken care of.



3. Continue to keep your savings account growing but take advantage of their low-cost loans when you need one. Pay it back. Do this a few times and you're on your way

to a fast and rewarding friendship. But get started soon, while the weather's still good.







(and two seconds)

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Then there are, of course, such massive hydroelectric projects as the Aswan High Dam, now nearing first-stage completion in Egypt, and a new dam that is the world's highest, Switzerland's Grand Dixence (932 ft.).

Other sources of power are on the way, and may eventually solve a large part of the world's shortage. As atomic power becomes more economical, it is bound to be widely used as an efficient source of electricity. Scientists also estimate that they are about 15 years away from commercial MHD (for magnetohydrodynamics), which generates electricity by shooting ionized gas through a magnetic field. And in the most significant quest of all, physicists have, in the laboratory, leashed energy from the hydrogen atom. Used only for bombs up to now, this energy might eventually provide an inexhaustible source of power.

#### FRANCE

#### The Well-Groomed Panther

After wine and pātē, no product is more typically French than perfume. The French perfume industry sells \$30 million worth of scent at home each year and, despite the rise of a huge conteits industry in the U.S. exports anteits industry in the U.S. exports anteits industry in the U.S. exports anteits industrially in the unit of the particular than the particular t

France's top perfume makers—Chanel, Guerlain, Lanvin, Caron and Dior—have long skillfully employed this art to keep themselves fragrantly prosperous, but it has also been used with remarkable success by a relative new-comer to the ranks of the leaders. The newcomer is the house of Marcel Rochas, where le président is Mme. Hélène Rochas, who took over the company some company control of the control o

Mme. Rochas Iooks and lives as a pertime queen should. Now 43, she has wide cornflower-blue eyes, an engaging smile, a mannequin's figure, a fragile air —and the business reputation of a panan open jewel box. Eggs made of jude and amethyst nest on a coffee table, and an 18th century chandelier supports candles set in gold. One night, Premier Georges Pompidou and Françoise Sagan may come to dinner, the next Menotti.

Pluying Pygmalion. Hélène Rochas's mother was one of France's first women dentists. Her father, a World War I hero who was fond of gambling, left his family little when he died. Hélène took ballet lessons, became at seven the youngest of "The Opera Rats," and hoped for a career on the stage. At 18, she met Marcel Rochas—in the Métro.

Already an established couturier. Rochas was twice her age, had been married and divorced twice. But he liked the shape of her head, he said. He signed her on for his fashion house, married her a few months later. Rochas did not care how Hélène cooked or sewed-he had a staff of eight to do that-but he did care how she looked. He molded her personality, selected her clothes and hair styles (long to the shoulders), taught her poise and groom-ing. "I suppose," says Mme. Rochas today, "he played Pygmalion with me." Hélène Rochas disregarded only one of his whims: she cut her hair short when he died. Since Rochas's death and her remarriage to Theater Producer André



MME. ROCHAS IN PARIS APARTMENT A little like Eliza Doolittle.

Bernheim, Hélène's life is only slightly less extravagant.

Moss & Tibeton Musk. She makes it a point always to be at her desk by 9 a.m., works a ten-hour day five days 9 a.m., works a ten-hour day five days 9 a.m. and 19-year-old daughter Sophie at their country house. 40 miles south of Paris. Once a 13th century priory, the house is furnished in Louis Mme. Rochas, Things are less rustle back home in Paris, where the dominant colors are blue and red. "In blue I find repose," explains Mme. Rochas, up the description of the

Her wardrobe is equally spectacular. She designs her own sportswar (though she plays no sport but gin rummy) but lets Guy Laroche run up her dresses. Renoir, a Fiat and a Rolls-Royce. She applies her perfume to her clothes, rather than to her skin. Her favorite seen is a mixture of geraniol, rhodinol, cedryl; acetate, jasmine, gerantum, sanmusk. It is called "Madame Rochas."

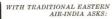


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#### CINEMA

#### **Duel in a Tapestry**

Becket is a cerebral film spectacle based on the play by Jean Anouilh, in which English history wars with an impudent Gallic wit. Director Peter Glenville has flung the drama onto the screen like a vast Bayeux tapestry, held fast with the lancet-sharp performances of Peter O'Toole as Henry II, England's first Plantagenet ruler, and of Richard Burton as the 12th century martyr Thomas Becket. Henry loved Becket. raised him to eminence as Archbishop



BURTON & O'TOOLE IN "BECKET" Courting a courtier.

of Canterbury, then lost his onetime friend in a struggle between church and state that ended with Becket's murder on Dec. 29, 1170.

The time is a hundred years after the Norman Conquest, and Anouilh roots his conflict in the blood enmity between Henry, great-grandson of William the Conqueror, and his Saxon subject. Henry sneers at Becket as a "collaborator, but in fact the king is sycophant to the courtier, whose quiet contempt holds his master eternally in thrall.

Together O'Toole and Burton galvanize the early scenes, making their acting duo an acting duel as they race through court and countryside flushing wild boars and wenches. Henry appropriates a peasant's daughter he finds trembling in a hut, "Shall we take her with us, or shall we have her sent?" he guips, in an anachronism that leaps centuries, but does not vitiate the pungent give-and-take of character.

O'Toole dominates the film, for his part is better written, and he plays it with a lacerating brilliance that rivals his own Lawrence of Arabia. Lusty. spindle-shanked, spiteful, neurasthenic, bored with responsibility, despising his wife and children, he gives the whoremongering Henry dimension both as man and monarch. The film also advances a further suggestion about Henry: before he frees himself from his love of Becket, Queen Mother Martita Hunt is moved to say: "You have an obsession about him which is unhealthy and unnatural.'

Burton-Becket hardly senses this obsession; his concern is his own soul, "Where honor should be, in me there is only a void," he tells his mistress (Sian Phillips). Then the easy-living courtier becomes archbishop, and fate summons him to uphold "the honor of God." But does he die to defend canon law, made great by the great office thrust upon him, or is he merely a self-appointed martyr in search of his Cain? Given a mass of ambiguities to project, Burton projects them remarkably well. He daringly meets the competition offered by O'Toole with a sober, almost stubbornly restrained performance-and if the script defeats him, his commanding presence and magnificent voice carry him a long way. The scene of his as-sassination at Canterbury Cathedral brings the film to a bloody, bristling climax.

As chronicle, Becket distorts history, Saxonizes the Norman Becket, and even turns Henry's formidable mate. Eleanor of Aquitaine (Pamela Brown), into a dull castle frump. As tragedy, it has more dry intelligence than real depth. As production, it stunningly displays its homework in the solid sweep of Norman arches, the mist-and-heather greens of old England. But in the end it holds interest chiefly as a pageant so prodigally endowed with talent that it can, for example, afford to squander Sir John Gielgud in a minor role as Louis VII of France.

#### A Gentleman's Downfall

The Servant, set in modern England, also examines the odd relationship of a man of low station dominating his master, but after 800 years the moral tone of the conflict has deteriorated. Directed by Joseph Losey, a Britishbased American with a string of doggedly minor works to his credit, the film on its most meaningful level is acid splashed into the wound of class distinction. But it is best enjoyed simply as a slick, spooky, frequently spellbinding study of corruption.

The old world sniffs at the new in a graceful London square, marred by the tidy vulgarity of a building bearing the legend: Thomas Crapper, Sanitary Engineer by Appointment to His Majesty King George V. Nearby lives a pale, spoiled young aristocrat, Tony (James Fox), who hires a "gentleman's gentleman" named Barrett. Clearly relishing the most substantial role of his career, Dirk Bogarde, perfect as Barrett, assumes a tea-party façade through which the gleam of hellfire is always dimly perceptible. He sabotages the young man's proper fiancée (Wendy Craig) with innuendo, attempting to drive her out of Tony's life. Soon his servile "Would you like a nice hot drink. sir?" moves on to the bolder "Might I

introduce my sister to you?" The "sister," soon installed on the top sharpen wn mower ERITAGE HOUSE COVERS 5000 SO. FT. \$4.95 FOOD 20-10-10

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floor, is actually Barrett's mistress, played by Sarah Miles as a tight-skirted strumpet whose eyes answer questions before they are asked. She begins shuttling from bed to bed, and the biological equation of man and master becomes Barrett's first victory.

Up to this point. The Servant earns AI references, Playwright Harold Pinter, debuting as a scenarist, writes such deadly efficient dialogue that even talk about the weather sounds ominous. And societies are sounds on the servant second graphs and the sounds from floor to ceiling, peering over barniers. Like an evil-mituded snoop, it catches all: every secret glance and unarried gesture, every tellulae trith, come self-connecious, with one too many shost into rain puddles or oval mirrors.

But when Tony's fiancée says ta-ta, and Barrett asserts control of the house. the film gets into trouble. Crucial character changes begin to occur so abruptly that the audience feels cheated. The callow Tony emerges as an alcoholic, displaying a capacity for self-destruction scarcely hinted at before. And suddenly, chillingly, the two men have switched roles. "I couldn't get along switched roles. "I couldn't get along without you," Tony whines. And his manservant snarls back: "Then go and get me a glass of brandy-don't just stand there, go and get it!" Another offbeat episode has Tony and Barrett locked up in splendid squalor, playing hide-and-seek and squabbling like schoolgirls. After that, a final orgy seems tame, even pointless.

Even lacking total credibility. The Even lacking total credibility. The invariant shakes the senses by wallowing in the properties of the control of the control of the control of the control of the air's caste system, he may have butdered into a paradox. Many a viewer will come away feeling that a world of candlelight and polished silver might be perfectly satisfactory—if only the hired belt knew its place.



CRAIG, BOGARDE & FOX IN "SERVANT"
Buttling for the butler.

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#### A Kinadom of Cobras

THE OLD MAN AND ME by Elaine Dundy. 255 pages. Dutton. \$4.50.

For Henry James, an American girl abroad was a dovelike creature, all too easily undone by the serpentine charms of Old World society. Not everybody can accept James's lingering stereotype nowadays. But no one more volubly refutes it than pixyish, thirtyish Elaine Dundy, a Long Islander of a different feather entirely. She fluttered into London via a year in Paris in 1950, soon nested high in the cultural Establishment as the wife of Drama Critic Kenneth Tynan, and has since chronicled the peregrinations of a pair of noninnocents abroad in a pair of small, bright novels.

Dundy's first American heroine, Sally Jay Gorce in The Dud Avocado, was a memorably silly goose engulfed by all manner of insidious plots. Her second, a neurotic coed loosed upon London society in search of loot, can best be described as a pit viper fallen among king cobras. Honey Flood, as she calls herself, tries to put the permanent to get his money, but discovers much to her surprise that she would rather have her victim in bed than dead.

Wood-Notes Wild. On that morsel of yot Novelist Dundy drapes copious flimflammery about father figures and love-hate syndromes that no one could possibly take seriously. Happilly, however, the pursuit of C. D. ("Seedy") McKee brings Honey Flood face to face with stately homes and Sohon ight-spots, London fogs and Mayfair may-hem. She finds herself at war with the



ELAINE DUNDY

The dinner guest gets eaten.

whole English race. It is a form of infighting of which Elaine Dundy is plainly a well-scurred veteran. Before she is through, any true-blue U.S. reader is likely to feel that even a moneymad American would-be murderess is less lethal than the British upper classes who snub her in the drawing room and condescend to her in the bouldoir.

In self-defense, Honey begins studying her opponents' taboos and table talk as if observing some barbarous tribe-only to find that that is precisely what she is observing. She faithfully records its wood-notes wild; "The elative d-dazzling, delicious, devastating, divine; and the deflative b-beastly, bloody, boring, the bottom." A simple "oh" has two compressed syllables that come out like "eau." She coins her own anthropological aphorisms: at the English dinner party, "people come not so much to eat as to be eaten. She even tries to match her hosts insult for insult. Hostess: "We thought all Americans were gangsters." Honey: "And we thought all Englishmen were gentlemen." She usually loses anyway because they merely enjoy her wit.

Thick & Thin, Nonetheless, on paper Honey sometimes scores hilariously. "The waiters looked as if they'd staggered out of some old dark hole," she remarks, sizing up a venerable London restaurant. "They creaked and wobbled and limped and trembled under their loads, their turkey-gobbler necks rising pink and plucked from their stiff winged collars. The genuinely old-fashioned bad service that was being meted out impartially to us all was instantly recognizable as the real thing: a subtle, sophisticated Old World incompetence we Americans can never hope to emulate, the best our rustic efforts can produce being a superficial smart-alec rudery.

But for all her wit and wiles, Honey is no match for the race she delineates as unparalleled "for growing flowers and withering people." The wistful cause of New World vulnerability, Autor Dundy suggests, is not so much the thickness of the British hide as the thinness of the American skin. Worse, however the world y and frequently repulsed to the world was the property of the property of the property of the world was the property of the prop

#### Viennese Valse Macabre

EVERY MAN A MURDERER by Heimito von Doderer. 373 pages. Knopf. \$5.95.

A novel by Vienna's Heimito von Doderer is rather like an Eames chair draped with an antimacassar. In their opulent detail, his scenes suggest those leisurely Victorian sagas in which the reader can hardly see the plot for the potted ferns. Beneath the surface clutter, however, a psychological novelist of power and perception is at work.

Though he is Austria's most eminent novelist, Von Doderer did not become



HEIMITO VON DODERER

The bucket makes the man.

widely known in the U.S. until 1961 with The Demons, the half-million-word novel of Austria in the '20s that occupied him off and on for 25 years. In Every Man a Murderer, written in the late '30s, Von Doderer returns to the same time and place. His fatalistic thesis is plainly stated in the first lines: "Everyone's childhood is plumped down over his head like a bucket. The contents of this bucket are after durknown on him slowly—and there's no sense changing clothes or costumes, for the dripping will continue."

The bucket in this case is worn by Conrad Castiletz, an upper-middle-class Viennese businessman whose ordered life is shattered by the death of a woman he has never met. After a lonely, long-drawn adolescence, Conrad becomes an exceptionally promising young executive in a textile firm, and he marries the daughter of one of its owners. Then he sees a portrait of his wife's beautiful younger sister and hears the story of her apparent murder, eight years earlier, in a locked, private compartment of a Stuttgart-bound express. Several suspects were questioned, but no arrest had ever been made.

The case so intrigues Castiletz that he sets out to solve it himself. He talks to people who remember the sister, to the police inspector who handled the case, to one of the former suspects. The investigation occupies all of his weekends and gradually all of his evenings as well. His neglected wife drifts into an affair with a handsome ski instructor. But to Castiletz it soon seems as if the events on the night of the murder are the only reality; that "everything else during the long subsequent years had in fact been piled-up rubble concealing his true life." When he finds out at last how the death occurred, he suddenly loses what has become his only



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please enclose the address label that appears on your copies—it will help identify your subscription and speed a reply to your correspondence. reason for living. He dies in an accident that may have been a suicide.

As a study of mental collapse, Every Man is often impressive. But Novelist Von Doderer weakens his book by overloading it with biographical and clinical detail. The result is more case history than novel: the fever chart of childhood has dictated a whole life.

#### A Prophet Revisited

ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND THE CON-STITUTION by Clinton Rossiter. 372 pages. Harcourt, Brace & World, \$6.75.

Perhaps the strongest passion that can drive a historian to his typewriter is the urge to make amends to some great figure of the past who seems to have been unfairly denigrated. If the historian has himself helped previously to perpetuate the injustice, his new advocacy takes on the drama of a public conversion. These are the intellectual



Vision from the right.

tensions that led to this reappraisal of Alexander Hamilton, and they make for unusually stimulating history.

In Conservation in America, published in 1955, and in subsequent writings. Clinton Rossiter described Hamilton as "reactionary," and characterized his basic ideas voiced on the floor of the Constitutional Convention as "certainly not those of a man who knew the control of the Constitutional Convention as Treasury Secretary, Rossiter once wrote, expressed a "rightism run riot."

Now Rooster argues urbanely but urgently that he earlier Rossier—with a host of other U.S. scholars—was wrong. It is a "myth," says the Cornell University historian, that Hamilton was a "fabulous reactionary" with views a "fabulous reactionary" with views a "fabulous reactionary" with views consequential than those of any other American in shaping the Constitution under which we live. "Every schoolboy knows that Hamilton was the archfore of the democratic Jefferson and the

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archfriend of aristocracy. But few Americans today realize that it was Hamilton who first elaborated the doctrine of judicial review, pointing up the power of the courts to nullify all laws that, in his words, were "contrary to

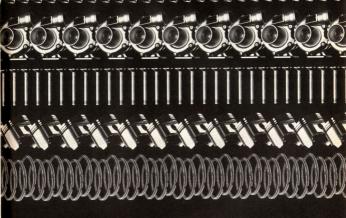
the manifest tenor of the Constitution. Toughness & Charm. Rossiter concedes Hamilton's long distrust of democracy; he does not try to justify Hamilton's disturbingly petty role at the Constitutional Convention (though he reminds readers that one famed snarl attributed to Hamilton-"Your people. sir, is a great beast"-is apocryphal). Rossiter concentrates instead on Hamilton's role in the ratification and first implementation of the Constitution.

Hamilton's best-known contribution to the ratification struggle, of course, was his authorship of most of The Federalist. Rossiter perceptively points out that there was surprisingly little disagreement between Hamilton and his co-authors, Madison and Jay. He writes: "The tough vet not despairing political theory that runs through Hamilton's 50-odd contributions is the same that carried him through his mature life." At New York's ratification convention, it was Hamilton's charming, persuasive leadership that guided a proconstitutional minority (19 of 46 delegates) "from the likelihood of defeat through the near certainty of stalemate to the actuality of victory

The Only American. The Constitution as ratified was no more than the spare bones of Government, to be fleshed out and brought to life by Washington's first Administration. It is here that Rossiter makes his most convincing case for the cogency of Hamilton's constitutional theory and the brilliance of his administrative practice. As the most continentally minded, least parochial of the founders, Hamilton was arguably "the leading, because in an important sense the only, American of the 1790s."

In the battles that the first Treasury Secretary fought with Jefferson and Madison, "Hamilton's enlarged views of the purposes of the Constitution pre-vailed." A major move was the establishment of the first Bank of the United States, which occasioned Hamilton's 15,000-word opinion on its constitutionality; in Rossiter's view, this was "perhaps the most brilliant and influential one-man effort in the long history of American constitutional law." The measure of Hamilton's victory is that the Jeffersonians who won the election of 1800, "like the Republicans who came after Franklin D. Roosevelt, might curse the memory of the archfoe. but they could not or would not undo the work he had done.

One reason why Hamilton has sometimes seemed so out of place in his own century, Rossiter believes. that he was uniquely prescient in his notion of the nation's future needs. Hamilton was "the prophet of indus-trial America." He foresaw the reach of the Constitution's interstate commerce



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TIME's job, in a world that gets more complex all the time, is to sort out the essential from the transitory, to get to the bottom of conflicting claims, to pierce through the propaganda and the puffery, to try to get the facts right and to make the conclusions sound. (from TIME Publisher's Letter)





Koebuckish way, morrow." Docume insulation from re

clause; and "aware that America might live forever in a world at war," Hamilton created "a theory of the war power that has never been matched for grandeur and realism."

Carried too far, such arguments could prove self-defeating; when Rossiter speculates that Hamilton's constitutional theory might have foreseen with approval such latter-day demonstrations of federal power as President Truman's seizure of the steel industry, the book begins to look like an attempt to capture Hamilton for modern big-Government liberalism. Fortunately,



CLINTON ROSSITER
Revision of a wrong.

Rossiter draws back in time, for as he points out, Hamilton's "growing reputation is due in no small part to his ability to defy classification." The import of Rossiter's revaluation is that Hamilton was a teacher of the whole nation, one of a handful of famous men in U.S. history with whom liberals and conservatives alike must make their peace.

#### The We's

A PIECE OF LETTUCE by George P. Elliott. 270 pages. Random House. \$4.95.

Pugnacious Poet-Novelist Elliott comes out swinging against a wide variety of targets, ranging from sex cultists to the high priests of New Criticism. The most devastating of his 15 essays, Who Is We?, concerns the 107 (Elliott's count) grand poohbahs who dominate the U.S. cultural scene from Manhattan's Morningside Heights area. They are the "Diors and Schiaparellis of intellectual fashion design," in Elliott's phrase, and include Eric Bentley, Jacques Barzun, Lionel and Diana Trilling. "What they think today," says he, 'you're apt to find yourself, in a Sears, Roebuckish way, sort of thinking tomorrow." Documenting the We group's insulation from reality, Elliott notes a complaint by Mary McCarthy that when a visiting French existentialist asked to be taken to a typical American restaurant, neither Mary nor any of her

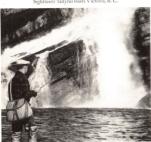
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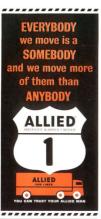
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friends could think of a single one in New York City. Another We, Elliott recalls, once wrote in *Partisan Review* that "nobody who had not been a Communist and then left the party could pretend to understand modern America." Adds Elliott." Boy, did I ever feel left out of the swim! I was never even a Schactmanite."

THE SYMBOLIC MEANING by D. H. Lawrence, 240 pages, Viking, \$5, D. H. Lawrence, who was a We group unto himself, wrote as wittily as anybody in his generation about the works of Melville, Hawthorne, Poe and Whitman, found that they proclaimed "a stranger on the face of the earth"the stranger being the American consciousness. America both fascinated and infuriated Lawrence, and his famed Studies in Classic American Literature was shrill, derisive, but continuingly provocative. The Symbolic Meaning, a collection of earlier versions of the same essays, is considerably calmer in tone, but both versions bear the unmistakable stamp of Lawrence's chaotic, irascible mind. He saw the underlying theme of U.S. literature as the "disintegration of the primal self." "On the top it is nice as pie, goody-goody and lovey-dovey. Like Hawthorne being such a blue-eyed darling, in life, and Longfellow and the rest such sucking doves." Underneath. they were." James Fenimore Cooper's Leatherstocking novels may read like adventure stories, but they are really primal myths about "the collapse of the white psyche divided between innocence and lust." Melville also "knew his race was doomed, his white soul, His great white epoch, doomed." As Edmund Wilson once observed, Lawrence's essays will acquaint readers with an American literature few Americans have ever seen

BECAUSE I WAS FLESH by Edward Dahlberg. 234 pages. New Directions. \$5. At 29, an unknown writer named Edward Dahlberg had the rare distinction of shocking D. H. Lawrence. After reading Dahlberg's defiantly proletarian first novel, Bottom Dogs, Lawrence predicted that its author's "next step is legal insanity." Instead, Dahlberg, now 63, became a poet, essayist, and shrewd, contentious critic who once said that he blamed T. S. Eliot "for nothing except the books that he has written. calls Because I Was Flesh "an autobiography of my faults." It is the story of his first 46 years and of Lizzie, his mother, a Kansas City lady barber "with dyed, frizzled hair." Born out of wedlock, Dahlberg grew up sickly, sensitive and neglected; at the insistence of one of Lizzie's suitors, who could not stand him, he was packed off to a Jewish orphanage whose stunted inmates chose as a school song "We'll fight for the name of Harvard." At his best, Dahlberg describes his early life with wit, intensity and candor,



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